NINTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Message from the Speaker

I am pleased, as Speaker of the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, to present this report to the Assembly. The report highlights the many activities and accomplishments of this Assembly and the 24 Members who have served it since the territorial general election of 1979. (Two by-elections have been held during this Assembly).

This Assembly has indeed, as the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs noted in May, made a great deal of progress towards the eventual goal of fully responsible government for the Northwest Territories. That is a tribute to the hard work of those 24 people who have represented the people of the Northwest Territories during the past four years.

This report serves those Members as a token of their hard work and of their many achievements. The report, I believe, also will be useful to the 24 Members who will be elected in the next territorial general election and to the members of the general public who follow our activities with interest.

Donald M. Stewart, MLA
Speaker

Hon. Donald M. Stewart (Hay River) presides in the Speaker's Chair.

Contents

Territorial General Election [5]

1979-1980
First Session [8]
- Constitutional Development [8]
- Establishment of Committees [9]

Second Session [10]
- Legislation [10]
- Motions [12]

Third Session [13]
- Continuation of Third Session [13]
- Legislation [14]
- Standing and Special Committees [15]
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association [16]

1981
Fourth Session [18]
- Legislation [18]
- Budget Speech [19]
- Committee Reports [20]
- Resource Matters [20]

Fifth Session [21]
- Legislation [21]
- Employee Accommodation Policy [22]
- Other Matters [22]
- Committee Reports [23]

Sixth Session [24]
- Constitutional Representations [25]
- Resumption of Sixth Session [25]
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association [26]

1982
Seventh Session [28]
- Renewable Resources [28]
- Health [29]
- Social Services [29]
- Economic Development and Tourism [30]
- Local Government [31]
- Education [32]
- Justice and Public Services [32]
- Government Services [33]
- Personnel [33]
- Finance [33]
- Information [34]
- Public Works [34]
- N.W.T. Liquor System [35]
- N.W.T. Housing Corporation [35]
- Other Legislation [35]

Eighth Session [36]
- Education, Division Key Items [37]
- Special Committee on Education [37]
- Resource Development Policy [38]
- Eastern Arctic Air Carriers [39]
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association [39]
- Constitutional and Political Development [40]
- Plebiscite on Division of the N.W.T. [41]

Ninth Session [42]
- Education Report, Debated [43]
- Electoral Boundaries Commission [43]
- Legislation [44]
- Committee Reports [44]
- Clerk Resigns [44]

1983
Tenth Session [46]
- Speaker's Role [46]
- Budget Speech [47]
- Debate on Budget [48]
- Legislation and Presentations [48]
- Public Accounts Committee [49]
- New Liquor Ordinance [50]
- Electoral Boundaries Changes [51]
- Other Legislation [52]

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly [54]

Biographies [56]

History [62]

The term of office of the 15-member Eighth Assembly of the Northwest Territories expired on March 31, 1979. In April, the Parliament of Canada took action on the Assembly's long-standing request for improved representation for the people of the Northwest Territories. It amended the Northwest Territories Act to allow the Commissioner in Council to set the number of members between a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 25.

An election for a 22-member Legislative Assembly was called for October 1, 1979. The legislation establishing the additional electoral districts, based on the report of an Electoral Boundaries Commission, had been passed by the Eighth Assembly in October, 1978, and came into effect when the N.W.T. Act was amended.

The Speaker's Procession enters the chamber to start the day's sitting.

Territorial General Election

October 1, 1979, was polling day for the election of 22 representatives to serve as Members of the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories.

In several respects, the election was a landmark in the history of territorial elections. Not only had the membership of the Assembly increased from 15 to 22, but this was the first election conducted under a Territorial Elections Ordinance instead of under the Canada Elections Act.

The Ordinance, which is based as far as possible on the Canada Elections Act, was simplified and adapted to resolve problems experienced in the North. It contains new provisions unique to the Northwest Territories.

Some of the more important changes from the Canada Elections Act are:

- The replacement of two different enumeration procedures by one standard procedure which applies to both urban and rural areas;
- Increases in the time which is available for carrying out certain activities including enumeration and the printing of ballots;
- Reduction of the minimum population of communities in which advance polls are held automatically from 1,000 residents to 500 residents;
- Provision for large placards [similar to a ballot, but much greater in size] to be posted in each polling station showing the candidates' photographs, names, addresses and occupations. This provision is aimed at assisting voters who cannot read;
- Provision for the use of native languages on the ballot, on all public notices, and on forms to be completed by electors;
- Provision for returning officers to travel within their electoral districts and, where necessary, to delegate the power to receive the nominations to their election clerks, and in specific cases, to appoint additional election clerks to receive particular nominations in specified locations, and
- The expansion of the categories of persons who are eligible to vote by proxy.

The election was conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, with some assistance from the Legislative Assembly office.

The following Members were elected in the districts indicated:

Baffin Central
James Arreak, Clyde River
Baffin South
Joe Arlooktoo, Lake Harbour
Central Arctic
Kane Tologanak, Coppermine
Foxe Basin
*Mark Evaluarjuk, Igloolik
Frobisher Bay
Dennis Patterson, Frobisher Bay
Great Slave East
Robert Sayine, Fort Resolution
(elected by acclamation)
Hay River
*Don Stewart, Hay River
High Arctic
*Ludy K. Pudluk, Resolute Bay
Hudson Bay
Moses Appaqaq, Sanikiluaq
Inuvik
*Tom Butters, Inuvik
Keewatin North
William Noah, Baker Lake
Keewatin South
Tagak Curley, Rankin Inlet
Mackenzie Delta
Richard Nerysoo, Fort McPherson
Mackenzie Great Bear
*Peter C. Fraser, Norman Wells
Mackenzie Liard
Nick G. Sibbeston, Fort Simpson
Pine Point
Bruce McLaughlin, Pine Point
Rae-Lac-La-Marte
James J. Wah-Shee, Yellowknife
Slave River
*Arnold J. McCallum, Fort Smith
Western Arctic
Nellie J. Cournoyea, Inuvik
Yellowknife Centre
Bob MacQuarrie, Yellowknife
Yellowknife North
George Braden, Yellowknife
Yellowknife South
Lynda Sorensen, Yellowknife

*Those members who were re-elected.

1979
1980

First Session of the Ninth Assembly

The first session of the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the N.W.T. opened on November 13, 1979, the Members having been sworn in by Commissioner John H. Parker earlier that day after a week of informal meetings.

As its first act, the new House elected as Speaker Robert H. MacQuarrie, the Member for Yellowknife Centre. Kane Tologanak [Central Arctic] was named Deputy Speaker and chairman of committees of the whole, while Dennis Patterson [Frobisher Bay] was appointed deputy chairman of committees of the whole.

In his opening remarks to the Assembly, Commissioner John Parker said his role would be to facilitate change by assisting the transfer of power from appointed officials to elected representatives and helping the people of the Northwest Territories to achieve responsible government. Mr. Parker pledged his efforts, and offered the full co-operation of the territorial administration, to meet the challenge of providing solid and enlightened government for the people of the North.

No bills were submitted for the Assembly's consideration, but during the four-day session, Members gave notice of 21 motions, of which 16 were adopted.

Constitutional Development

Several motions dealt with positions on land claims settlement and constitutional development which had been taken by the Eighth Assembly. One motion stated that the Ninth Assembly did not consider itself bound by the content or substance of its predecessor's position paper on constitutional development in the Northwest Territories. That paper, the last act of the Eighth Assembly, had spelled out in detail its views on the practical ingredients of responsible government and steps which should be taken to achieve that goal.

Commissioner Parker gives his Opening Address at the start of each session.

But while the Ninth Assembly would not be bound by that paper, the motion stressed that the Assembly would give due consideration to all proposals for constitutional development, including the Eighth Assembly's paper.

The new Members also passed a motion which stated that the Ninth Assembly did not support and would not be bound by the principles related to the settlement of native land claims which had been established by the Eighth Assembly in October, 1978. Another motion called on the Government of Canada to immediately re-establish negotiations on the Inuvialuit land claim.

Expected increases in the price of petroleum products, on which the Northwest Territories is heavily dependent, would have a dramatic effect in the North. The House passed a motion calling for a committee to study the problem and make representations to both the N.W.T. government and the federal government. The committee would advise the federal government of the chaos which would result if immediate financial assistance was not provided to bring the cost of oil in line with the North's ability to pay.

Establishment of Committees

Standing committees on finance, legislation and rules and procedures once again were established to assist the Assembly to function more effectively and make the most efficient use of time available to it.

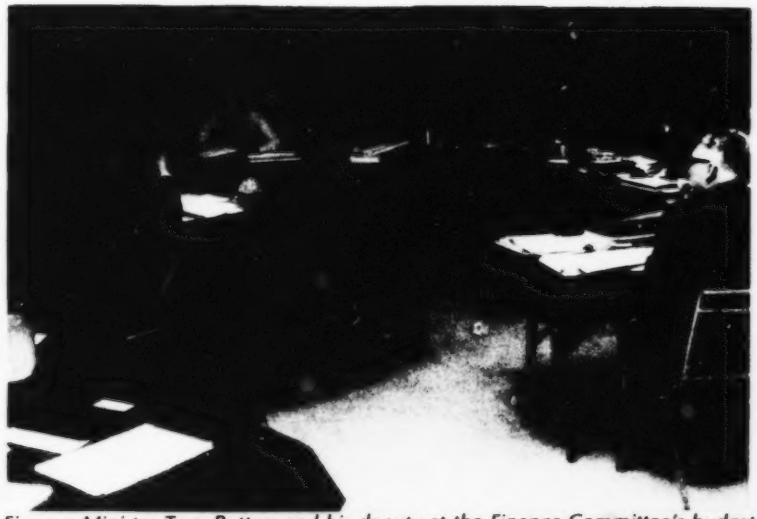
The House also created a Special Committee on Unity to determine ways to generate political consensus among the people of the North. The committee was given authority to travel in order to consult interested groups, and was asked to make its recommendations to the Assembly at the earliest possible date.

The Assembly recommended to the Commissioner that five of its Members should be named to the Executive Committee, and the recommendation was accepted by the Commissioner. The five Members were George Braden [Yellowknife North], Tom Butters [Inuvik], Arnold McCallum [Slave River], Richard Nerysoo [Mackenzie Delta] and James Wah-Shee [Rae-Lac La Martre].

The Assembly further decided that two additional members should be recommended for appointment to the Executive Committee at a later date and made it clear that these Members should be from Eastern Arctic constituencies.

A Members' Services Board was established to assist the Speaker in considering policy matters related to the Assembly's operations and the provision of services to members.

The session was prorogued on November 16, 1979.



Finance Minister Tom Butters and his deputy at the Finance Committee's budget review.

Second Session of the Ninth Assembly

The Assembly's winter session opened on January 30, 1980. In his opening address, Commissioner Parker reviewed the growth and development of the Northwest Territories which had taken place in the previous decade.

He noted the increased number of schools, the expansion of apprenticeship programs, the tremendous growth in local government, the drop in the infant mortality rate. He also reflected on the growth of the Assembly: over the past decade, it had grown from a body of seven elected and five appointed Members to a fully-elected 22-member Assembly with a majority of native Members.

Commissioner Parker announced that he would present the Commissioner's Award for public service to Stuart M. Hodgson in recognition of the outstanding contribution he made to the people of the North during his 12 years as Commissioner.

In his speech, the Commissioner outlined three major challenges which required leadership from the Assembly in the 1980's. The first was the challenge of political and constitutional development, the second was the settlement of aboriginal land claims, and the third was economic development. In order to obtain greater political control over our own lives, he said, the North will have to achieve a higher degree of fiscal independence through economic development.

Notable visitors in the past year had included the visit in April of H.R.H. Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, who opened the Northern Heritage Centre which bore his name. Governor-General Edward Schreyer had visited the Eastern Arctic during the year as well.

The Commissioner also noted the construction of various new schools and airports throughout the Northwest Territories, and the opening of the Dempster Highway, the first highway to be constructed above the Arctic Circle, which linked Inuvik to Dawson City in the Yukon.

Tribute was paid to two well-known Northern residents who had died in 1979, Rudy Tornow and Dr. Elizabeth Cass. Mr. Tornow was a former mayor of Aklavik in the Mackenzie Delta; Dr. Cass was a well-known and highly-respected ophthalmologist who had served the people of the Northwest Territories since 1958.

Legislation

Of 20 bills introduced during the session, 18 were passed, one was withdrawn and one died on the Order Paper.

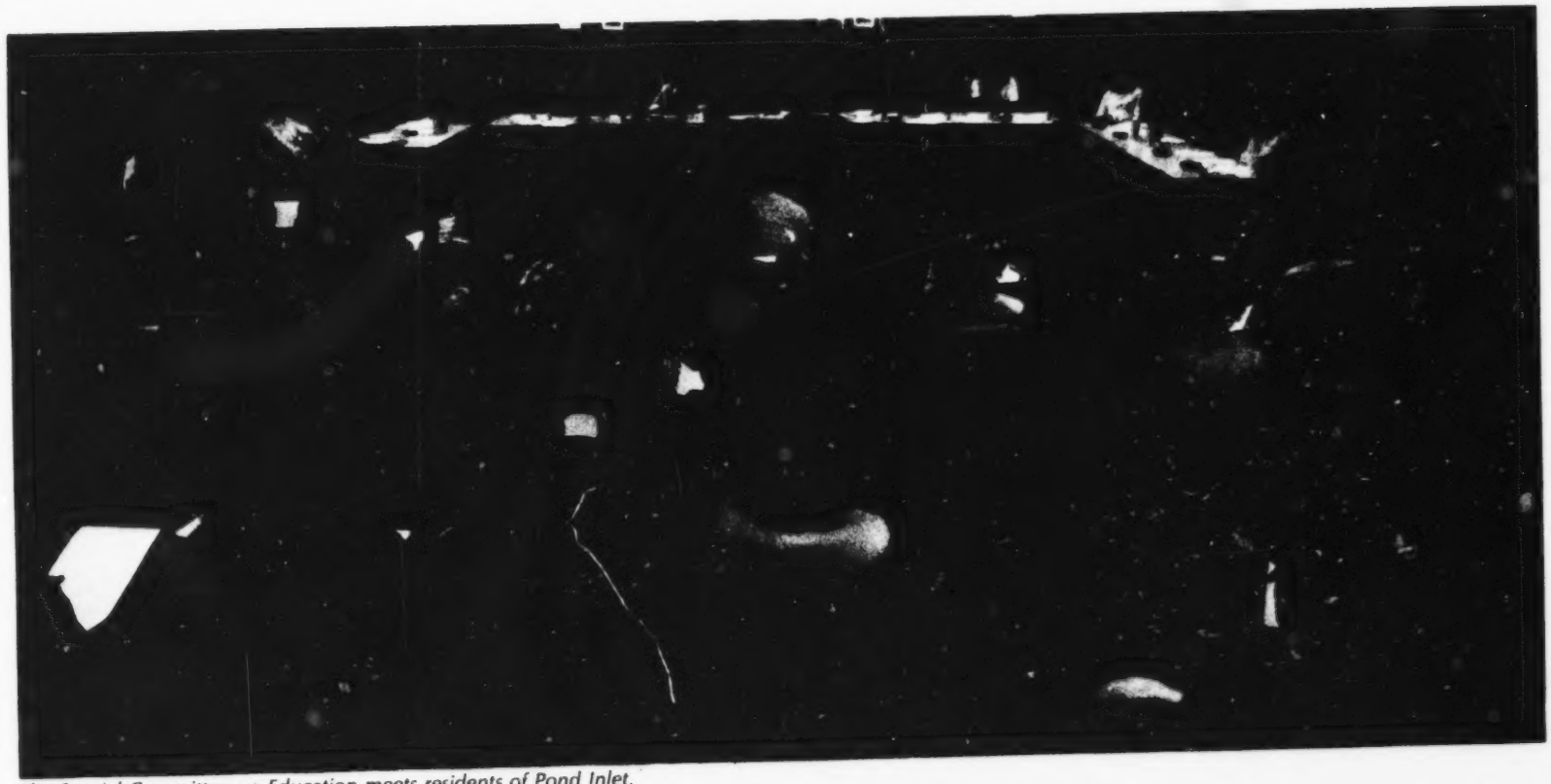
New financial ordinances enacted included:

- Appropriation Ordinance 1980-1981, which provided $320,600,000 to cover the expenses of the public service of the Northwest Territories for the twelve months ending March 31, 1981.
- Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1979-1980, which provided $6,134,300 to cover additional expenditures for the public service for the current financial year and to permit the deletion of obsolete, surplus or unserviceable articles from inventory.
- Financial Agreement Ordinance 1980, which authorized the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to provide for the payment of operating and capital grants to the Government of the N.W.T.
- Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1 1980-1981, which authorized the borrowing of funds by the N.W.T. Housing Corporation for the construction or acquisition of public housing projects or for both purposes.

The Legal Questions Ordinance, intended to provide a means for obtaining legal opinions from the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories which would have the force of judgements, died on the Order Paper.

The amending ordinances enacted during the session included:

- An amendment to the Tobacco Tax Ordinance which increased the tax on cigarettes;
- An amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance to ensure that the tax base on which income tax is computed is not reduced if



The Special Committee on Education meets residents of Pond Inlet.

federal legislation providing for federal tax credits for individuals is introduced, and to provide for a schedule containing commencement and transitional provisions and repeals;

- An amendment to the Petroleum Products Tax Ordinance which provided for converting rates set in the Ordinance from Imperial to metric units of measure and to increase those rates;
- An amendment to the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Ordinance which would treat employees of health facilities as public servants, and which would enable the Commissioner to make regulations covering the boards of management of health facilities;
- An amendment to the Defamation Ordinance to over-rule a decision made by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Cherneskey v. Armadale Publishers Ltd., a case which went far towards abolishing the "fair comment" defence in defamation cases based on the publication by publishers and broadcasters of other persons' comments and opinions;
- An amendment to the Arbitration Ordinance to remove the fee schedules providing for fees payable to arbitration umpires from the ordinance and enable the fees to be established within the arbitration rules, thus allowing adjustment of the fee tariff from time to time in a more flexible manner;

• An amendment to the Exemption Ordinance to exempt the earnings or a portion of the earnings of an employee from attachment by garnishment and to equate the exemptions for all employees, whether or not they are members of the public service;
• An amendment to certain Ordinances with respect to professional fees to facilitate increases in annual registration and licence fees paid to the government by certain professionals;
• An amendment to the Labour Standards Ordinance to change the minimum hourly wage in the Northwest Territories; and
• An amendment to the Employment Agencies Ordinance to allow for the licensing of employment agencies.

Motions

The Legislative Assembly made several recommendations to the government, including motions on labour matters, tendering procedures and education grants.

One motion asked that the Labour Standards Ordinance be amended to increase the minimum wage to $3.50 per hour and to $2.95 per hour for persons under 17 years of age.

Anticipating significant development projects in the Territories, another motion requested that right to work legislation be introduced to encourage maximum employment of Northern residents on such projects.

Another motion called for the development of an appropriate tendering policy to give preference in awarding public works and housing project contracts to residents living in the Northwest Territories and to companies incorporated in the Northwest Territories whose principal shareholders are resident in the Northwest Territories.

The Assembly also asked that bonding requirements be reduced or else that alternatives to bonding be provided so that northern-based contractors can successfully tender for projects in the Northwest Territories.

A study of the grants and bursaries program for vocational and higher education was called for, with the intention that such aid would be provided in future on the basis of financial need.

Mr. Speaker Stewart, Clerk W.H. Remnant, Clerk Assistant David Hamilton, Law Clerk Peter Fuglsang, and pages.

A Special Committee was created to look into all aspects of education in the Northwest Territories. The committee was asked to present an interim report during the fall session in 1981 and a final report and recommendations early in 1982.

The session was prorogued on March 14, 1980.

Third Session of the Ninth Assembly

The spring session opened in Baker Lake on June 11, 1980, with many of the community's residents watching with interest from the public gallery.

Commissioner Parker welcomed the people of Baker Lake and the Keewatin region to the session. He stressed the importance of having the government and the Assembly understood by the people of the North. He also pointed out that having sessions away from Yellowknife enabled Members to be exposed to the views of the people and thus gain a better understanding of regional concerns.

In dealing with the continuing development of the Legislative Assembly, Commissioner Parker said that while the pace of constitutional and administrative change may not satisfy everyone, very substantial advances have been made.

Extensive debate took place during the session on a sessional paper dealing with the aboriginal rights and constitutional development. The paper was accepted with some amendments.

By adopted motion, the Assembly recommended to the government that property taxes in all areas of Nunavut, as defined in the Nunavut proposal of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, be held in abeyance until after the settlement of land claims and the establishment of Nunavut.

The Assembly also passed a motion requesting the government to undertake immediately to complete negotiations with the federal government to enable the Northwest Territories government to administer the Mining Safety Ordinance.

The Assembly expressed its concern about the Norman Wells pipeline project. A motion was passed asking that the government, in co-operation with the Dene Nation and the Metis Association, discuss with the federal government the possibility of deferring the Norman Wells pipeline project until certain conditions were met.

Dennis Patterson (Frobisher Bay) chairs the Committee of the Whole, June, 1980.

The conditions concerned the negotiation of aboriginal rights with the federal government, formulation of a long-term non-renewable resources development plan for the Northwest Territories, establishment of a northern-based control agency dealing with development of non-renewable resources, arrangements for sharing resource revenues, and guarantees of the future availability of energy supplies to the NWT.

Peter C. Fraser [Mackenzie Great Bear] was appointed Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, replacing Kane Tologanak who had resigned that post. Ludy K. Pudluk [High Arctic] was appointed to the newly-created post of deputy chairman of committees of the whole.

The session was adjourned on June 20, 1980.

Continuation of Third Session

The Third Session, which had been adjourned at Baker Lake, was re-convened at Frobisher Bay on October 22, 1980.

As the first item of business, the Legislative Assembly elected a new Speaker to replace Robert H. MacQuarrie [Yellowknife Centre] who had resigned that office. Donald M. Stewart [Hay River], who had served as Deputy Speaker in the Eighth Assembly, was elected the new Speaker.

On September 15, 1980, a by-election was held in the Baffin Central constituency to replace James Arreak, who had resigned on April 1, 1980. Ipeelee Kilabuk, who had been a Member of the Eighth Assembly, was elected and took up his seat when the Assembly met in Frobisher Bay in October.

By an agreement reached at Baker Lake, the reconvening of this session included a Commissioner's Address and Members' replies, which normally take place only at the opening of a new session.

Commissioner Parker outlined significant activities undertaken by the government and by Ministers since the Assembly last met. He referred to the Executive's concerns about financial negotiations with the federal government and the preparation of the 1981-1982 budget.

Commissioner Parker listed the distinguished guests who had visited the Northwest Territories during the summer, including the Governor-General and members of his family, the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Indian and Northern Affairs and of Supply and Services, the President of the Privy Council, and Ministers from Alberta, Manitoba and Newfoundland.

The final report and recommendations of the Special Committee on Unity, which was established early in the Assembly's life "to determine the means by which political consensus would be generated amongst the people of the North", was presented on October 22, 1980.

Consideration of this significant report occupied a major part of the session. Witnesses appeared before the Assembly, representing the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Dene Nation, the Metis Association of the NWT, and the N.W.T. Association of Municipalities. The Northwest Territories' two Members of Parliament, Peter Ittinuar [Nunatsiaq] and Dave Nickerson [Western Arctic], also appeared as witnesses.

The report's recommendations were debated extensively and adopted with amendments.

The Assembly gave commitment in principle to the division of the existing Northwest Territories into an Eastern and a Western territory; recommended that a plebiscite on division should be held in the Northwest Territories; and called for the establishment of a Constitutional Development Committee to investigate future constitutional and political development in the western Northwest Territories.

Legislation

The government introduced 19 bills in all during the Frobisher Bay session. Three new bills, one repealing bill, a Supplementary Appropriations Ordinance and 14 amending bills were all passed.

The new bills were;

- The Baffin Regional Council Ordinance providing for the incorporation as a legal entity of the Baffin Regional Council and setting out its composition, procedures, powers and methods of operation.
- The Ophthalmic Medical Assistants Ordinance, providing for the registration of three levels of ophthalmic medical assistants, defining their qualifications and providing for disciplinary measures.
- The Legal Questions Ordinance, providing a means for obtaining legal opinions which have the force of judgements from the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, with an exception regarding the income tax collection agreement.

The Agisters and Livery Stable Keepers Ordinance, which applies only to establishments of this type operating outside municipalities, was repealed.

By adopted motion, the Legislative Assembly recommended to the Commissioner that two existing vacancies on the Executive Committee be filled by the appointment of Dennis Patterson [Frobisher Bay] and Kane Tologanak [Central Arctic].

The Assembly recommended that the Executive Committee enter into negotiations with the federal government with a view to establishing a territorial power corporation to replace the Northern Canada Power Commission.

Nick Sibbeston (Mackenzie Liard) in traditional beaded vest.

Another motion instructed the Assembly's Members Services Board to investigate ways to make the rules, dress, decor and practices of the Assembly more reflective of the land, customs and traditions of the people of the Northwest Territories. The motion also instructed the board to investigate the possibility of opening meetings of the Assembly's standing committees to the public.

Members were appointed to form special committees on constitutional development and to oversee a study of the impact of dividing the Northwest Territories, as recommended by the report of the Special Committee on Unity. A three-member delegation was selected to deliver the recommendations of the Unity committee, as adopted, to the Prime Minister and other officials in Ottawa.

During the session, a number of position papers introduced by the government were considered and accepted. The papers dealt with such matters as principles for the development of a territorial energy policy; political rights for territorial public servants; options for a position on the proposed resolution of the Canadian constitution; and a Police Advisory Commission of the Northwest Territories.

Throughout the session, many written and oral questions were directed to Ministers on a wide range of topics including communication, constitutional development, education, electric power, employment, mineral oil and gas exploration, health, highways, liquor, municipal affairs, police services, taxation, transportation and wildlife.

Standing and Special Committees

Before each session, bills which the government plans to introduce are reviewed carefully by the Assembly's Standing Committee on Legislation. This saves appreciable amounts of time during the sessions.

The Standing Committee on Finance carried out a comprehensive review of financial forecasts and main and supplementary estimates. The Committee has proven most effective in giving direction to the Executive Committee on spending priorities based on advice from the Assembly and individual Members. The Committee also has undertaken studies on energy and on the impact of non-renewable resource development on selected communities, which involve meetings during and between sessions.

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures has begun a comprehensive review and revision of the procedural rules of the Assembly. Since the last review and revision was done in 1967, procedural rules have been amended from time to time as required.

The Special Committee on Unity, in carrying out its mandate, met with leaders of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and its regional associations, the Dene Nation, the Metis Association of the Northwest Territories, and the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement. The members also met with James Wah-

Shee, Minister for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development, and informally with C.M. Drury, the Prime Minister's Special Representative for Constitutional Development. A small number of submissions, oral and written, were received from other interested parties including Members of the Assembly. The Unity Committee held several meetings in Yellowknife, and also met in Cambridge Bay, Baker Lake, Eskimo Point, Frobisher Bay and Inuvik.

The Special Committee on Education, set up to enquire into all aspects of education in the Northwest Territories, presented a report and recommendations to the 1980 fall session on the question of grants and bursaries for higher education. The report will be considered by the Assembly at its session in the winter of 1981. The committee also began work on its primary task.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The Northwest Territories branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was represented at three association functions during the year.

Hon. R.H. MacQuarrie, then Speaker of the Assembly, and Deputy Speaker Peter Fraser represented the branch on a commemorative tour hosted by the Alberta and Saskatchewan branches to mark the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the two provinces.

In September, a delegation of three -- Donald Stewart, Ludy Pudluk and Mark Evaluarjuk -- attended the 20th Canadian Regional Conference held in British Columbia. Later in the month, Lynda Sorensen represented the NWT at the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Zambia and accompanied other Canadian delegates to Somalia en route home from Zambia.

Hon. George Braden, Leader of the Elected Executive Committee members.

1981

In the second full year of its term, the Legislative Assembly maintained a very high level of activity. Sessions were held in Yellowknife in February and March, in Hay River in May, and in Yellowknife again in November.

Between sessions, standing and special committees -- particularly the Standing Committee on Finance, the Special Committee on Education and the committee studying the impact of division on the NWT -- were active.

In January, 1981, Hon. Tom Butters [Inuvik] became the first Minister of Finance for the Northwest Territories. Hon. Kane Tologanak [Central Arctic] became Minister of Government Services, and Hon. Dennis Patterson [Frobisher Bay] became Minister of Education, completing the full complement of seven elected Ministers on the Executive Committee.

Finance Minister Tom Butters and Deputy Minister Eric Nielsen at the witness table.

Fourth Session of the Ninth Assembly

The budget session opened on February 4 and prorogued on March 13. Commissioner Parker's opening address reviewed important changes which had taken place within the government and the Assembly in the past year. The creation of the Special Committee on Education by the Legislature in order to review the role and function of education in the NWT was a most significant undertaking in that field, the Commissioner said.

Speaking out on socio-economic and environmental matters related to major resource development proposals, such as the proposed Norman Wells pipeline and the Arctic Pilot Project, was a growing role of government, Mr. Parker noted. He said the government is continuing to ensure that northern residents reap the full benefits from these projects and that the ways of life of native people are protected.

The Commissioner commended the Ministers and all Members of the Assembly for their hard work in ensuring that the voices of the people of the North were heard in the constitutional debate, particularly noting the federal government's recognition of aboriginal rights and the right of territorial Ministers and native leaders to take part in First Ministers Conferences on matters affecting them. Expressing concern that elected ministers would not be permitted to participate in either interim or permanent constitutional amendment, Mr. Parker said they must have a role in shaping the new Confederation.

During 1980, the government would develop a strategy for energy self-sufficiency which would promote northern access to secure energy supplies at stable prices, the Commissioner announced. Ministers also would continue to press the federal government to consider providing a direct share of revenues accruing from resource development in the North.

The Commissioner said it is essential not to lose sight of the prospect of settling aboriginal claims with a view to building on the spirit of trust and partnership.

Mr. Parker announced that he would be presenting the Commissioner's Award for public service to Sharon and Shirley Firth to recognize their accomplishments in cross-country skiing -- accomplishments which have brought national and international recognition to the Northwest Territories.

Legislation

All 16 bills introduced by the government at this session were passed.

New financial ordinances enacted included:

• Appropriation Ordinance 1981-1982, providing $374,276,000 to cover the expenses of the public service of the Northwest Territories for the year ending March 31, 1982.

• Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 3, 1980-81, providing $7,159,200 to cover additional expenditures for the public service for the financial year, to delete certain articles from inventory, and to authorize the Commissioner to write off certain obligations or debts due to the government.

• Financial Agreement Ordinance 1981, authorizing the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada for the payment of operating and capital grants to the Government of the NWT.

• Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1981-82, authorizing the Commissioner to borrow funds to make loans to municipalities and persons.

• NWT Housing Corporation Loan Ordinance 1980, authorizing the borrowing of funds by the NWT Housing Corporation for the construction or acquisition of public housing projects.

Amending ordinances enacted during the session were:

• Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance; Electrical Protection Ordinance; Fire Prevention Ordinance; to allow the Commissioner to adopt certain codes or standards by regulation.

• Justice of the Peace Ordinance: to enable the Commissioner to appoint juvenile court judges and make regulations establishing a justice of the peace advisory council.

• Liquor Ordinance: to provide increased penalties for people unlawfully supplying liquor and immunity for peace officers or designated persons who breach the ordinance for purposes of obtaining evidence.

• Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Ordinance: to eliminate the duty of a second-hand dealer to record details about the purchase of goods valued at less than $50.

• Safety Ordinance: to allow the Commissioner to make regulations respecting medical examinations of employees.

• Lotteries Ordinance: to allow the Commissioner to regulate and license persons or organizations conducting and managing lottery schemes as permitted pursuant to the Criminal Code of Canada.

• Income Tax Ordinance: to ensure that the tax base on which income tax for the Territories is computed is not eroded.

• Council Ordinance: to provide for revised constituency allowances and revised salaries for House officials, including a second deputy chairman of committees of the whole, and to provide for payment of certain specified expenses of the Speaker of the House.

Budget Speech

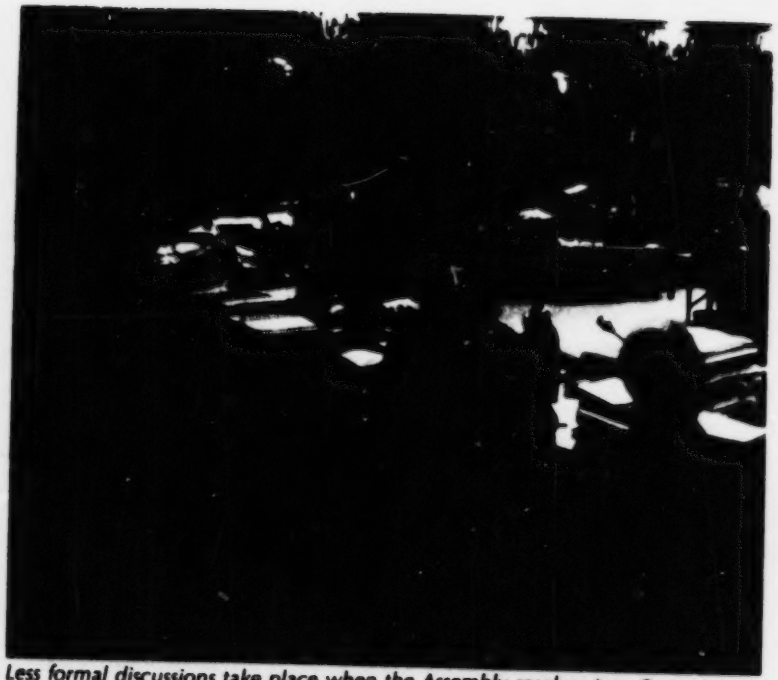
In presenting his first budget speech to the House, Finance Minister Tom Butters emphasized that constant responsible fiscal restraint was a reality which had to be faced in 1981-82. There were, however, three priority areas in which funding would be increased -- political and constitutional development, renewable resources, and economic development.

The federal government will offset the extraordinary costs of energy incurred by the government, Mr. Butters said. A special funding submission would be made in the political, resource and economic development areas.

A formula-based funding arrangement which would provide the government with a reasonably predictable level of funding early in the budget process will be proposed to the federal government, Mr. Butters said. The arrangement involves a three-year agreement during which the base level of funding of the Government of the NWT would increase according to the actual percentage increases in provincial local government expenditures in Canada during that time. The government was not yet committed to this process, Mr. Butters noted, and the proposal would be examined more closely by the Financial Management Board.

With a 20-per-cent increase in energy costs expected in Canada, energy conservation by all residents of the Northwest Territories is vitally important, Mr. Butters said.

Three main areas of concentration are involved in planning the next budget, he said. They are the development of a three-



Less formal discussions take place when the Assembly resolves into Committee of the Whole.

year forecast of basic program costs of all departments to prepare for negotiations with the federal government; refinement of the accountability-based budgeting system; and a substantiation process for negotiations with the federal government.

Committee Reports

The Standing Committee on Finance presented its eighth and ninth reports to the House. Most of its recommendations were passed with minor amendments. The committee also presented a report entitled "Responding to Non-Renewable Resource Development" which was discussed in committee of the whole. The recommendations that certain areas of the NWT be recognized as developing zones and that a developing zone policy be established were adopted.

A three-day debate was triggered by the recommendations on student aid made by the Special Committee on Education, which was created to review all aspects of education in the NWT. One of the main recommendations resulting from the debate was that all students should be awarded a basic NWT student grant to cover transportation, tuition, books and supplies, with the next $1,800 of aid being awarded as a Canada Student loan. Indian and Inuit students eligible for post-secondary assistance from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs would not be eligible for aid under the NWT plan.

Discussion took place on whether the government could cover the costs of Metis students, and on what effect the program would have on non-native students.

While the matter is still under review, the current student aid program will continue to be in effect.

Resource Matters

A two-day discussion took place on a motion outlining a detailed position in response to Bill C-48, the federal legislation regulating oil and gas in "Canada Lands". The motion suggested that the government and native organizations should join together to make an effective presentation about the bill to the federal government. The bill should in no way encroach on aboriginal title until land claims were resolved, and NWT residents must reap benefits from exploration and development of resources. The motion called for consultation with the Government of the NWT because of the socio-economic implications of massive developments in the Northwest Territories.

A two-day discussion on uranium exploration and mining in the Northwest Territories also took place during the session. Witnesses attended from Atomic Energy of Canada, the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety.

Fifth Session of the Ninth Assembly

The Legislature convened in Hay River on May 4 and was prorogued on May 27 after 10 sitting days.

Commissioner Parker's opening address noted that northerners are facing great pressures in resource development and in constitutional and political development. The National Energy Program shows that Canada is looking to the North to relieve dependence on foreign oil supplies.

The House of Commons subcommittee set up to study the Northern Canada Power Commission would hold public meetings in Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet, Yellowknife and Inuvik, Mr. Parker said. The Minister of Energy would provide the committee with a brief which incorporated the Assembly's recommendations on NCPC, including the recommendation that its headquarters be moved to the NWT and that it be transferred debt-free to the Government of the NWT.

Financial restraints limited the government's capability to respond to the social and economic effects of new resource development projects, said the Commissioner. The government was looking at a new proposal for resource revenue-sharing which would complement the proposed formula-based financing arrangement expected to replace the current method of financial negotiations with the federal government.

Finance Minister Tom Butters would be discussing the budget before the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, marking a significant step forward in political development, the Commissioner said. It marked the first time an elected NWT minister would handle these discussions.

Legislation

All eight bills introduced at the session were passed.

New ordinances enacted at the session were:

- the Extra-Territorial Custody Orders Enforcement Ordinance, to allow territorial courts to enforce custody orders made by courts in other jurisdictions;

Jim Miller served as Sergeant-at-Arms during the Hay River session.

- the Home Owners' Property Tax Rebate Ordinance, providing for rebates of property taxes to home-owners in the Northwest Territories;
- the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 4, 1980-81, providing an additional $1,023,300 for the public service for the 1980-81 financial year.

Amendments were passed to four ordinances. They were:

- the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance, providing for a continuing method of enforcing payment under maintenance orders;
- the Fire Prevention Ordinance, changing the term "inspector" to "fire safety officer" and allowing the fire marshal, deputy fire marshal, local assistant or fire safety officer to remove evidence from the scene of a fire for the purpose of investigating the fire or for use in subsequent proceedings;

The Assembly meets in Hay River in May, 1981.

• the Co-operative Associations Ordinance, providing for the NWT registration of co-operative associations incorporated in other jurisdictions and for the amalgamation of associations; and
• the Public Trustee Ordinance, increasing the value of an estate which can be distributed without probate to $5,000 from $2,000 and allowing the public trustee to administer the estate of a person who is not mentally incompetent but suffers from mental infirmity resulting from age, disease or other cause.

Employee Accommodation Policy

The government's response to the Task Force on Employee Housing was presented during the session by the Hon. George Braden, leader of the elected executive.

Mr. Braden said the ability to provide adequate and suitable accommodation to all NWT residents must be considered along with the question of just providing housing for government employees.

He identified four major problems. Government's involvement in private sector policies discouraged home ownership and private market rental; increased resource development and exploration and an increased federal presence put pressure on available accommodation; many communities lacked suitable serviced lots; and the cost of homes was increasing rapidly.

The new staff accommodation policy was the government's answer to these problems, moving steadily away from providing staff accommodation toward the encouragement of the growth of the private housing market. The government also would begin negotiations with the federal government to share the cost of planning and developing serviced lots in communities, and to share the costs of assisting non-profit housing associations and co-operatives.

Equal housing benefits would be provided to all government employees, and government-owned houses would be made available for sale. In communities where a private housing market did not exist, the government would create the basis for a market by requiring employees to pay market rent.

Other matters

As Minister of Justice and Public Services, Mr. Braden made a brief statement on amendments to the Liquor Ordinance. The government was considering making membership on the Liquor Licensing Board either on a regional basis with representation based on the population's ethnic distribution, or establishing separate boards for east and west. There are no short-term solutions to alcohol problems, Mr. Braden said, but much of the responsibility for control is up to the communities.

Economic Development and Tourism Minister Tom Butters stated that the government had prepared a position paper responding to the federal government's green paper on Lancaster Sound. After visits to Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay and Resolute Bay, the government presented its position at a southern workshop at which government, industry and other representatives discussed the paper.

Mr. Butters also made a statement on uranium mining. He said mine development likely is years away, providing time for the government to develop legislation and regulations to protect the people and environment. A paper reviewing existing federal, ter-

ritorial and provincial legislation and regulations to see what else is required to ensure human safety and environmental protection would be introduced in 1982. Four days of extensive debate on the question of uranium exploration and mining in the NWT took place during the session.

A sessional paper dealing with principles for an agricultural policy was introduced by Mr. Butters and discussed by the Legislature, but was later withdrawn because of Members' concerns that settlement of land claims should occur first.

The Assembly adopted motions recommending that a plebiscite be held throughout the Northwest Territories on December 14, 1981, in conjunction with municipal elections, to determine whether or not people favoured the creation of a Nunavut Territory.

Committee Reports

The Standing Committee on Legislation reported on the legislation introduced this session to the House, and the Standing Committee on Finance presented its 10th report. The finance committee recommended a series of spending priorities for 1982-83: constitutional development, economic development [particularly responding to resource development], education [particularly adult education and training], development of a language policy, community recreation facilities, and the ongoing priority on employment of northern residents, northern purchase and northern business opportunities.

In addition to its usual function of reviewing financial forecasts and the Main and Supplementary estimates before presentation to the Assembly, the finance committee undertook a review of the cost of living in the NWT in response to debate and presentations made during Assembly sessions in 1980 and 1981. A meeting was held in Holman Island in October as part of the preparation of the report.

The finance committee employed a consultant to assist in preparing their report, "Responding to Non-Renewable Resource Development", and travelled to Tuktoyaktuk to see first-hand the problems faced by impacted communities.

The Special Committee on Constitutional Development was created to investigate ideas for a future government for the people of the western Northwest Territories. The committee was formed after much debate about separation of the eastern and western parts of the Northwest Territories.

The Special Committee on Education continued its work throughout the NWT. The committee is scheduled to present its final report to the spring session in 1982.

The Special Committee on Impact, formed as a result of the unity committee's recommendation to the November 1980 session in Frobisher Bay, presented its final report at the session in November 1981. The committee, aided by a consulting firm, studied the impact of dividing the Northwest Territories into eastern and western Territories. A sub-committee chaired by Peter Fraser travelled to the communities with the consultant and talked to residents and native leaders around the NWT.

Finance Minister Tom Butters shakes hands with Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau during Assembly's Ottawa visit.

Sixth Session of the Ninth Assembly

On November 12, 1981, the Assembly convened for its sixth session. Immediately following the Commissioner's address, the Assembly set aside all other business and resolved into Committee of the Whole to consider matters relating to the Canadian Constitution.

At the conclusion of a three-day emergency debate, the Assembly adopted three major motions. The Assembly supported the reinstatement of native peoples' aboriginal rights in the proposed Constitution Act, and called for the deletion of provisions which would allow existing provinces to extend into the NWT and involve the provinces in the creation of new provinces.

The Legislature created a Special Committee on the Constitution of Canada, chaired jointly by the Hon. George Braden and Western Arctic MLA Nellie Cournoyea, which included all Members of the Assembly and then suspended the session to permit the Special Committee to travel to Ottawa.

Constitutional Representations

On November 15, the entire membership of the Legislative Assembly and their support staff travelled to Ottawa. They met with government and opposition Members of Parliament, members of the federal Cabinet, Senators and senior public servants to make the Assembly's views known.

On November 20, the Assembly achieved one of its key objectives by arranging a meeting with the Prime Minister.

The Assembly's extensive lobbying effort played a major role in the federal government's decision, with the consent of the nine premiers, to reinstate aboriginal rights provisions in the Constitution resolution which was finally adopted.

The occasion was an historic one. It is believed to be the first time an entire legislature went to a national capital to represent its constituents' views. The large amount of media coverage received by the Assembly contributed to the public pressure for changes in the constitutional resolution.

Resumption of the Sixth Session

The sixth session resumed in Yellowknife on November 27 and continued until December 4.

Following a report on the visit to Ottawa, the Assembly adopted an action plan to continue the pressure for constitutional change through possible legal action, possible provincehood for the NWT and further discussions with the provincial premiers.

The Assembly was especially concerned that the new Constitution Act still contained provisions for provincial involvement in creating new provinces and the extension of provincial boundaries.

Several reports were considered at the session. The Assembly endorsed the interim report of the Special Committee on Education, and accepted the report of the Special Committee on the Impact of Division as valuable preparation for the plebiscite but rejected some of its recommendations on making the report's contents widely known.

A recommendation by the Standing Committee on Finance that a two-year pilot project be begun to assist Pelly Bay with a freight subsidy on specific food items and that freight subsidies be further studied in the NWT was approved.

Speaker Donald M. Stewart and Clerk W.H. Remnant.

After considerable debate, a paper on constitutional and political development was deferred for consideration at the next session.

Nineteen bills were passed at the session, most of them administrative in nature. Of major significance was the Plebiscite Ordinance, which set up the mechanism for holding plebiscites in the Northwest Territories, particularly the plebiscite on division of the Northwest Territories which is set for the spring of 1982.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Speaker Donald Stewart and W.H. Remnant, Clerk of the Assembly, attended the Canadian regional council meeting in Ottawa at which the NWT was selected as the location for the association's 1982 Canadian regional conference. Delegates are expected from all Canadian legislatures, the United Kingdom and several Caribbean countries.

In April, the Speaker and the Clerk attended the sixth Commonwealth conference of Speakers and presiding officers which was attended by 78 Speakers and Clerks from 27 Commonwealth countries. This biennial conference was held in Ottawa.

A Northwest Territories delegation led by Deputy Speaker Peter Fraser and including MLA's Moses Appaqaq, Joe Arlooktoo, Ipeelee Kilabuk and Bruce McLaughlin attended the 21st Canadian regional conference held August 15-19 in St. John's, Newfoundland. For the first time, simultaneous interpretation was provided in Inuktitut as well as in English and French, a practice which will continue at all future Canadian region functions attended by Inuit delegates.

1982

Seventh Session of the Ninth Assembly

Each spring, the Legislative Assembly reviews the annual spending plans -- known as the Main Estimates -- of the Government of the Northwest Territories during what is known as the "budget session".

Usually the longest session of the year, it gives MLAs a chance to review the government's spending plans, examine the policies behind those plans, and recommend changes through motions passed by the Assembly.

Before the budget book is considered by the entire Assembly, it is reviewed in detail by the Assembly's Standing Committee on Finance. The Committee's report to the Assembly is considered along with the budget.

The budget is studied in light of the Assembly's priorities: education, particularly training; languages; economic development, with emphasis on the government's ability to respond to resource development impacts; constitutional development; and energy.

The session, which opened February 2 in Yellowknife, marked the second budget presented by the NWT's first Minister of Finance, Hon. Tom Butters. The 1982-83 budget totalled more than $443 million, including $350 million in operations and maintenance and $73 million in capital spending, representing a 19 per-cent increase from the previous year.

Commissioner Parker said the budget reflected the Assembly's priorities "to the greatest extent possible". And, with the Executive Committee's new executive planning system, "we anticipate an improved ability to shift financial resources to accommodate Legislative Assembly priorities".

Lynda Sorensen, chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, noted the important roles played by both the Assembly and Executive Committee. "Each year your Committee sees more and more of this Legislature's wishes reflected in the main estimates", she told the House. "This year we have seen a genuine effort on the part of our Executive Committee to translate the Legislature's many formal and committee motions into action through the allotment of and/or reassignment of man years and finances". But the Committee was not entirely satisfied that the budget reflected the Assembly's concern for communities hard-hit by resource development, particularly in the Inuvik region.

The Executive Committee presented a legislative program of 12 bills, nine of them financial Ordinances. Except for taxation bills, all of them had been reviewed by the Assembly's Standing Committee on Legislation under the chairmanship of Bob MacQuarrie.

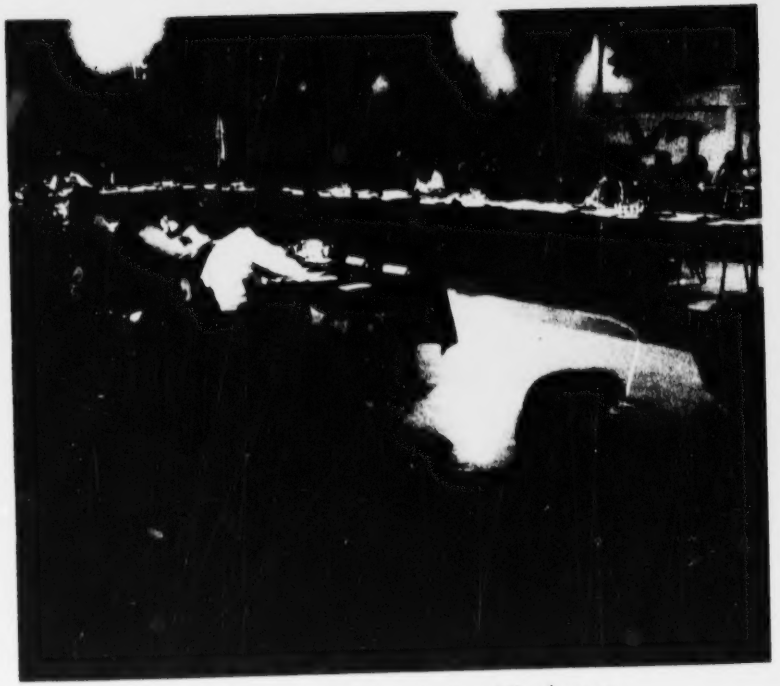
As the Assembly reviews the budgets of the program and service departments, Ministers introduce their estimates and answer questions. MLAs ask questions about government policies, specific spending plans and needs of their constituencies, and pass motions which take the form of recommendations to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee then decides whether the motion can be acted on.

Renewable Resources

Minister Richard Nerysoo noted that his department had recognized band chiefs and presidents of hunters' and trappers' associations as ex officio wildlife officers; reviewed the wildlife agreement negotiated by the federal government and Inuit Tapirisat of Canada; and was exploring ways to involve Northern people directly in managing wildlife. In response to Assembly concerns about assessing the impact of major development projects, a new environmental planning and assessment section had been created.

Members asked about native participation in the department and in wildlife management; funding and progress on research projects and studies; moving animals around the North; difficulties in selling wild meat at low prices; the effect of forest fires on wildlife and land; outpost camps; quotas for hunters; subsidies for hunters and trappers; wildlife facilities in Pine Point; and taxation of trappers.

A motion made by Mark Evaluarjuk [Foxe Basin] recommending that the Hall Beach polar bear quota be increased by four



Delegates to the First Western Arctic Constitutional Conference.

was passed. Western Arctic MLA Nellie Cournoyea's motion recommending that the tax moratorium be extended for hunters and trappers was passed later in the session.

Mr. Nerysoo outlined a new government policy, drawn up in response to a 1980 motion by Keewatin North MLA William Noah, which provides a $500 contribution to communities to assist in searches for missing persons.

Health

In 1981, Central Arctic Health services were reviewed and a study of the Inuvik region was begun. A regional board of management was established for the Frobisher Bay General Hospital, and a contract was negotiated with Health and Welfare Canada for filling 14 of the 18 physician positions it funds. Insured services were expanded. In 1982-83, the department aimed at encouraging students to train in the health field; expand drug coverage; and propose a new public health ordinance, a new hospitals and hospital insurance ordinance, and amendments to the Medical Profession ordinance.

Frobisher Bay MLA Dennis Patterson, praising the contractual arrangement for the Frobisher Bay hospital, received support for a motion recommending that the government contract with Health and Welfare to have the hospital's board of management operate Baffin region nursing stations. Members supported a motion by Mr. Noah praising the operator of the government-owned Winnipeg boarding home for Keewatin residents.

Members' questions ranged from specific health concerns in their constituencies through detoxification services; dental services; translation and transportation services; and new hospitals and nursing homes. A motion by Hay River MLA Don Stewart recommending that the department give priority in 1983-84 to setting up nursing homes in areas with a proven need was passed.

Later in the session, Members supported a motion of appreciation to federal Health Minister Monique Begin for restoring free health benefits to Inuit women married to non-native men. The motion also urged reinstatement of those rights to Indian women married to non-native men in the NWT.

Social Services

Highlights in 1981 included the devolution of social services to the town of Frobisher Bay, opening of the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre, opening of a Yellowknife group home for mentally-handicapped adults, and an information campaign during the International Year of Disabled Persons, said Minister Arnold McCallum.

Questions from MLAs were wide-ranging: travel costs to visit disabled people in institutions; over-crowding in correctional centres; priority for troubled regions; help for grandparents caring for grandchildren; group homes in small communities; replacement of the Baffin Correctional Centre; the philosophy of

High Arctic MLA Ludy K. Pudluk.

corrections; alcohol and drug services and pricing of alcohol; and senior citizens' homes and nursing homes.

Members supported Mr. Evaluarjuk's motion recommending to the Executive Committee that senior citizens' monthly allowances be increased to compensate for rising prices and inflation.

Economic Development and Tourism

In response to an earlier Assembly motion, a consultant from Victoria, B.C., was retained to review economic development at headquarters and in the Beaufort Sea and Mackenzie Delta areas. Commissioner Parker announced the appointment of Dr. W. Winston Mair during his opening remarks to the session.

Minister Tom Butters said the budget was intended to maintain current levels of service. New money to cope with the impact of non-renewable resource development had to be negotiated separately with Treasury Board.

In 1981, socio-economic agreements were signed with some major development companies; programs were evaluated; the Eastern Arctic contractor training program was successful; the Pangnirtung pilot project on community-based tourism was completed; support for the fishing and timber industries continued; a business inventory profile was completed; and encouragement for private business to take over government projects, "privatization", continued.

Negotiations were continuing with the federal government on the $21-million General Development Agreement. The Assembly supported the Minister's efforts, passing Mrs. Sorensen's motion that the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion be made aware that the Legislature felt the new agreement should be concluded as soon as possible.

Members made lengthy comments and asked detailed questions as they went through the budget. There were questions about the philosophy and purposes of economic development; outpost camps; fisheries; intra-settlement trade; parks and roads; support for small business; land claims negotiations; labour pools; northern purchasing policies; socio-economic agreements; mining and exploration; power rates; and administration of co-operatives.

Three motions proposed by Keewatin South MLA Tagak Curley were passed. The motions recommended that the Minister hold regional conferences for small business owners; create regional boards for the Eskimo Loan Fund and the Small Business Loans and Guarantees Fund; and distribute commerce division grants and contributions equally and proportionately among NWT regions. A motion put forward by Mr. Noah recommending that money for co-ops and hunters' and trappers' associations to hire local native people as hunters and fishermen be included in the 1983-84 budget was carried.

Later in the session, a bill amending the Small Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance was passed. The bill allows businesses to apply for a loan regardless of its estimated gross revenue; allows loans and guarantees for working capital to acquire current assets; allows members of the NWT Eskimo Loan Fund Advisory Board to be members of the Business Loans and

Guarantees Board; increases the Fund to $11 million from $5 million; and increases maximum loans and loan guarantees to $500,000 from $100,000.

Fisheries was a major topic of discussion, as the Minister introduced an assessment of services provided to NWT fishermen by the Crown-owned Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. The assessment had been requested by the Assembly at an earlier session. Two motions were passed, recommending that the Minister and fishing industry respresentatives look at exempting the Delta and eastern fisheries from FFMC jurisdiction and secure new arrangements for the Great Slave fishery, and recommending that the Minister look at setting up a fisheries agency to develop policies for major fisheries, provide incentives and aid to fishermen and guarantee loans for major capital equipment. The motions were moved respectively by Pine Point MLA Bruce McLaughlin and Mr. Curley.

Later in the session, the Assembly supported a formal motion by Mr. McLaughlin asking that the Commissioner convey to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs the Legislature's "most urgent recommendation" that four conditions be put on resource development approvals and permits in the NWT. The conditions would require guarantees of future petroleum product supplies for NWT residents; refining and regasification facilities in the NWT; NWT petroleum product prices equal to Edmonton prices; and equity participation and resource revenue sharing for the NWT.

Local Government

Minister James Wah-Shee noted that four communities achieved hamlet status in 1981. Community planning began in 18 communities; land assembly was done in five communities; a homeowners' property tax rebate was introduced at the Assembly's request; the property tax assessment and taxation program expanded into the Baffin and Keewatin; and a land valuation policy tying land prices to development costs was implemented. About $10 million worth of capital projects in water, sanitation and garbage were carried out in 30 communities. A municipal administration certification program was created, and

Keewatin South MLA Tagak Curley.

19 Northerners were trained in weather observation and communities while 16 were trained in airport maintenance.

Members had questions on both the philosophy and practices of local government. They asked about the relationships between band and settlement councils in the western NWT and about the creation of a new community government structure; reporting relationships within the department; planning of the capital budget; land valuation; honorariums for mayors; recreation, regional recreation offices and the Arctic Winter Games; fire-fighting equipment for airports; regional allocation of capital projects; the price of gravel; sending used equipment into communities; and lack of reflection of Beaufort Sea developments in the budget.

Two motions were passed. Hudson Bay MLA Moses Appaqaq moved that the Assembly recommend to the Minister that extra money be made available for municipal councils which

wished to raise council members' honorariums. Ms. Cournoyea moved that the department work with other departments to try again to resolve shortfalls in impact funding being experienced by Tuktoyaktuk.

Education

Minister Dennis Patterson reviewed achievements of the department in 1981, including the beginning of a college system with the naming of Thebacha College; creation of the high school certificate program; resurrection of the Teacher Certification Board; support to the Teacher Education Program; and retention of experts in special needs. The Standing Committee on Finance commended the efforts to comply with the Assembly's wishes in special education, high school certification program and continuing education.

Later in the session, the recommendations of the Special Committee on Education were presented to the Assembly for review before being considered at the next session.

Questions varied widely. Members asked about the proposed Keewatin high school; Dene language programs; the need for adult upgrading; grants for higher education; Indian and Northern Affairs funding for NWT students; hot lunch programs in schools; allocation of supplies to schools; community input to regional schools; school maintenance; counselling services for NWT students in the south; attendance at Thebacha College; conditions in student residences; and about additional teachers for Rankin Inlet and Eskimo Point, new schools in Fort Liard, Holman Island and Resolute Bay, moving the Pangnirtung school and expanding the Eskimo Point school.

Members supported a motion by Mr. Curley which recommended that the Minister consult with Eskimo Point education authorities to study the school's shortage of space.

Justice and Public Services

Minister George Braden reported that in 1981, his department took over mining inspection services from the federal government; held conferences and training programs for Justices of the Peace; and developed information programs on various aspects of justice.

The Standing Committee on Finance reviews the 1983-84 Main Estimates.

Questions ranged through the many areas falling under the department's jurisdiction, including municipal bylaw enforcement officers; legal counsel for municipalities; training of JPs; regional legal service centres; mining inspection; delays in driver examinations; lottery licensing; protection of tenants in winter; creation of a Landlord-Tenant Appeal Board; resignation of the Public Utilities Board chairman; library services in Yellowknife; legal services for citizens; police services; the relationship between the RCMP and territorial government; the legality of transporting liquor by air; and other specific community concerns.

Later in the session, the Assembly supported two motions on legal services put forward by Mr. Curley. One recommended that the Executive Committee give funds to cover inflation to Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik Society and the NWT Native Court Workers; the other recommended that the Legal Services Board be given more money for public legal education in the NWT in 1982-83.

Unanimous support was given to a motion by Mr. McLaughlin recommending that the Executive Committee introduce amendments to the Public Utilities Ordinance to increase the size of the Public Utilities Board. Near the end of the session, a motion expressing appreciation to Mr. Stewart for his long service on the Northern Canada Power Commission board of directors and recommending the appointment of James Robertson of Inuvik to the board was passed.

Power rates continued to be a concern raised throughout the session. There was unanimous support for a motion by Mrs. Sorensen urging that NCPC power rates be frozen until the problem of high power costs was resolved, and a motion recommending that the Executive Committee look at the feasibility of extending the Alberta Power grid into the southern Mackenzie was passed.

As the Minister responsible for the Status of Women, Mr. Braden introduced the NWT Native Womens' Association, which made a presentation to the Assembly on their activities and funding needs. Members supported Mrs. Sorensen's motion that the Minister work with the Association to develop a means for the group to receive stable and continuing core funding from the government.

Government Services

Minister Kane Tologanak noted that a northern purchasing policy introduced by his department had increased goods purchased in the North to 33 per cent from only 10 or 15 percent. The department planned to issue a booklet which would explain government purchasing policies, and to publish tender call summaries in Northern newspapers. A major part of the budget would be spent in systems and computer services, where major upgrading of equipment and construction of a new building had become necessary.

Questions from MLAs dealt with disposal of empty fuel barrels; definition of a Northern business; tank farms in communities; the Auditor-General's report on the POL system; pricing of petroleum products; funding of a new computer building and expansion of computer services; extension of the POL program to Jean Marie River; and energy conservation strategies and information programs.

Personnel

Commissioner Parker noted that, at the Assembly's direction, the department had been working to make the public service as representative as possible of the NWT's population. Native Northerners represented 34 per cent of the civil service now, he said.

Mackenzie Liard MLA Nick Sibbeston complimented the government for its efforts to recruit native employees in his region. He felt the Office of Native Employment should have more staff and a greater status, and received support from the Assembly for a motion recommending that the Executive Committee look at increasing the office's status and staff and making it directly responsible to the Executive.

Questions from MLAs dealt with the staff turnover rate; possible erosion of benefits for civil servants; government housing for employees; political rights for civil servants; and funds and programs for in-service training.

Finance

Minister Tom Butters noted that significant efforts had been made in implementing the government's new financial systems.

The Standing Committee on Finance said it was concerned about the financial information system but understood that the Auditor-General would be doing a comprehensive audit once the system was in full operation. Members had many questions about the new system. Mr. Butters noted that the system was highly sophisticated and could well become a model for many other jurisdictions, major cities and provincial governments.

Other questions dealt with resource revenue-sharing; taxation of Northern beneftis; liquor system revenues; proposed fuel taxes; capital taxes on resource development projects; loans to municipalities; and the effects of any wage guidelines instituted by the federal government.

Interpreter Margaret Mackenzie translates the Dogrib language.

During the session, two taxation bills were passed. One bill amended the Petroleum Products Ordinance to raise taxes on gasoline and other petroleum products; abolish taxes on oil for heating buildings; abolish tax on propane, butane and naphtha; establish a tax rate for fuel on the basis of the Yellowknife gasoline price; and raised the interest rate on overdue taxes. Various amendments to the bill were proposed by the Standing Committee on Finance and accepted by the House. A second bill amended the Tobacco Tax Ordinance to increase the tax on cigarettes. The tax rate was raised at the suggestion of the Standing Committee on Finance, in order to compensate for lower taxation on some fuels and maintain the tax level on gasoline in off-highway communities.

Information

Commissioner Parker told the House the NWT satellite communications program, to provide radio and television service to communities of 150 or more, would be completed in 1982-83, a year ahead of schedule at savings of $600,000. In 1981, the department had produced one film, assisted with another and was working on a joint film project. A series of archival prints was completed, and 90 Anik-Info TV spots were produced in seven languages. One man-year was devolved to the Hamlet of Rae-Edzo to hire a Dogrib interpreter for the area.

MLAs praised the department's Inuktitut interpretation services, but at least one member was not happy with the department's activitles in Dene languages. Questions dealt with Dene programs; the Sanikiluaq dialect; television services; interpreters' salaries; and training interpreters in schools.

Several motions dealing with communications facilities were passed during the session. High Arctic MLA Ludy Pudluk's motions recommending that the existing antenna in Resolute Bay be replaced with a higher one so everyone could receive the television signal, and recommending that a local radio station be set up in Resolute as soon as possible, were both passed.

Public Works

Hon. Arnold McCallum read an opening statement on behalf of the department, outlining its work in 1981 and its plans for 1982-83. In 1981, highway maintenance responsibilities were turned over to the territorial government; reconstruction and new construction responsibilities will be transferred in 1983. The department said it is encouraging local involvement in construction projects and is building low energy use buildings.

Questions ranged from specific constituency concerns to general questions. Mr. Noah pointed out a number of problems in Baker Lake; Mr. Curley was concerned about sewage disposal in Rankin Inlet; and Mr. Evaluarjuk was concerned about repair and upkeep of schools in two of his communities. There were questions about renovating the powerhouse in Sanikiluaq; dredging the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence; the urgent need to build a new school in Eskimo Point; and municipal requirements

in Tuktoyaktuk. Deputy Commissioner Robert Pilot told Ms. Cournoyea that the department was helping to prepare a special Treasury Board submission for funds to deal with the impact of resource development on communities such as Norman Wells and Tuktoyaktuk. A number of questions were asked about highways: signs on curves; moving the highways department to Hay River; chip-seal surfacing of highways; paving the Mackenzie Highway inside Hay River's municipal boundary; and reconstruction work from the NWT border to Enterprise. Questions also were asked about the high cost of repairing and maintaining government buildings; details of the capital planning process; the need to safeguard Northern contractors and employ Northerners; staff housing; and the merits of owning as opposed to leasing buildings.

NWT Liquor Control System

In introducing the budget, Hon. George Braden outlined various recommendations he had received about amending the Liquor Ordinance and asked Members for their comments. He answered questions from the Standing Committee on Finance about increasing the profit margin on liquor.

Later in the session, a bill amending the Ordinance to allow the Liquor Licensing Board to prohibit the sale of liquor in licenced outlets in a community on days when a public meeting is being held was passed.

NWT Housing Corporation

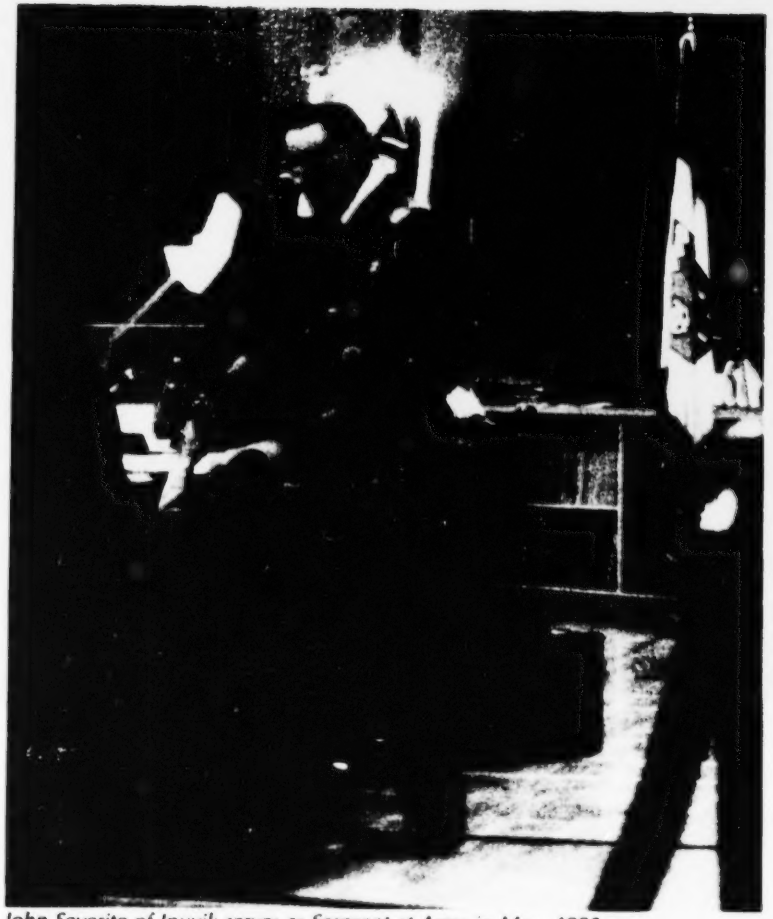
Hon. Arnold McCallum reported that 114 new houses were begun in 1981, with 40 to 45 percent still to be completed. Rehabilitation of 131 units had been almost completed, while 51 mini-rehabs had been done. The porch program begun at the Assembly's request in 1980 was continued with porches built on 120 units and work begun on 75 others. Small Settlement Home Assistance Grants had been raised, with 39 approved; a construction training program was developed; and three conferences were held. In 1982-83, the Corporation was raising the construction cycle for new homes from one year to two, and was increasing the home ownership program from 17 percent to 22 percent of the total capital budget.

Questions were asked about enforcement of the Assembly's policy on rental arrears in public housing; about the use of Northern contractors and workers; about the sale price of rental units; and the practice of negotiating rather than tendering contracts. New designs for energy-efficient homes; supply problems; payments to contractors; the relationship with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the purpose of public housing also were topics for questions.

Later in the session, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Loan Ordinance, 1982, to allow NWTHC to borrow funds for building or acquiring public housing projects, was approved by the Assembly.

Other Legislation

Other bills passed during the long session included the Appropriation Ordinance 1982-83, which contains the budgets of all the departments reviewed by the House; the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 2, 1981-82, covering additional civil service expenditures; the Financial Agreement Ordinance 1982, allowing the Commissioner to enter into agreements with the Government of Canada for operating and capital grants to the NWT; the Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1982-83, allowing the Commissioner to borrow money to make loans to municipalities or other persons; an amendment to the Vital Statistics Ordinance to allow children to be registered under the surname of their father hyphenated or combined with the surname of the mother; amendments to the Plebiscite Ordinance, to clarify administrative matters and powers related to the holding of plebiscites; an amendment to the Legal Questions Ordinance to allow the Minister of Justice and Public Services rather than the Commissioner to refer legal questions to the court; an amendment to the Municipal Ordinance dealing with eligibility of council members, revising various procedures and allowing municipalities to pass noise control by-laws; and an amendment to the Wildlife Ordinance to allow corporations as well as individuals to export game meat.



John Severite of Inuvik serves as Sergeant-at-Arms in May, 1982.

Eight Session of the Ninth Assembly

When the eighth session opened in Inuvik on May 12, it was the first time since the autumn of 1973 that the Legislature had travelled to the Mackenzie Delta community to hold one of the field sessions which make it unique among Canadian legislatures.

Commissioner Parker noted in his Opening Speech [the territorial equivalent of a Throne Speech] that nine years earlier, many people thought Inuvik and the Delta were on the threshold of massive hydro-carbon development. That boom didn't last, but the region again is in the middle of major activity, with oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea to the north and the Norman Wells oilfield expansion and pipeline to the south.

"Southern attention is focussing on the north's energy resources as one of the means of reaching energy self-sufficiency and, of late, to provide a partial solution to Canada's unemployment problems", the Commissioner said. "Faced with this national perspective, it is crucial that this Assembly and the Government take concerted action to ensure that the communities and people of the Northwest Territories are better able to meet impacts of non-renewable resource development".

Some projects to help impacted communities had been approved by the Executive Committee, Mr. Parker said. Norman Wells will receive $554,000 in 1982-83 for new residential and industrial lots, as well as money for a new community plan to cope with the growth expected as the Imperial Oil operation is expanded and a pipeline is built south to Zama Lake, Alberta. Tuktoyaktuk, which bears the brunt of Beaufort Sea oil and gas exploration, will receive $3.5 million worth of water and sanitation projects over the next two years.

The Executive Committee had approved a new Resource Development Policy aimed at making sure the Northwest Territories receives "meaningful and equitable benefits" from development of its resources.

Actions taken by the Executive Committee at the Assembly's direction included an expanded program of Dene language development, creation of a Dene interpreter unit, assistance with high food costs in Pelly Bay, and a review of policy on purchasing and contracting goods and services from Northern suppliers and contractors.

"Over-all, through the directions of this Assembly, Northerners and their government are taking increased control of their own affairs", Mr. Parker concluded.

Education, Division Key Items

Key items on the Assembly's Inuvik session agenda included the report of the two-year-old Special Committee on Education, which proposed major changes to the NWT education system, and responses to the plebiscite on division of the NWT which was held on April 14. In the plebiscite, residents voted 56 per cent in favour of dividing the Northwest Territories into two territories.

A legislative program of six bills was set out and approved with some changes by the Assembly during the session. One major bill set out a new financial assistance program for NWT students taking post-secondary education, developed following recommendations made by the Special Committee on Education at the Assembly's request a year earlier.

Another major bill introduced major revisions to the current Financial Administration Ordinance to reflect the evolution of financial management in the Government of the NWT, to highlight accountability of program managers for financial administration, and to reflect current accounting principles for public sector reporting and disclosure.

Other bills amended the Forest Protection Ordinance to allow for emergency forest fire fighting conscription of 16 and 17 year old males and to remove discrimination against women; increased the minimum hourly wage in the NWT to $4.25 from $3.50, and the minimum hourly wage for workers under 17 to $3.75; and allowed the Minister of Education to lower the school year from 190 days to a minimum of 170 days. Supplementary appropriations for the 1981-82 financial year also were approved.

Moses Appaqaq (Hudson Bay) and Joe Arlooktoo (Baffin South) visit Aklavik.

Special Committee on Education

The five-member Special Committee looked at all aspects of educational policy in the Northwest Territories during its two-year mandate, concluding with 49 recommendations on administrative structure, the school program, language, teaching staff, special services, adult education and how the recommendations should be implemented. Detailed explanations of each recommendation made up the body of the colourful 172-page report.

After debate on whether the recommendations should be voted on as well as discussed during the Inuvik session, a compromise was reached. A motion was passed unanimously recommending to the Executive Committee that legislation be prepared before the next session to allow changes within the NWT educational system, taking into account the principles and recommendations of the report and comments made during the debate in the Assembly. The motion also recommended that the Minister of Education appoint a task force to monitor projects started by the special committee, to consult with NWT residents, and advise the Executive Committee about the proposed legislation.

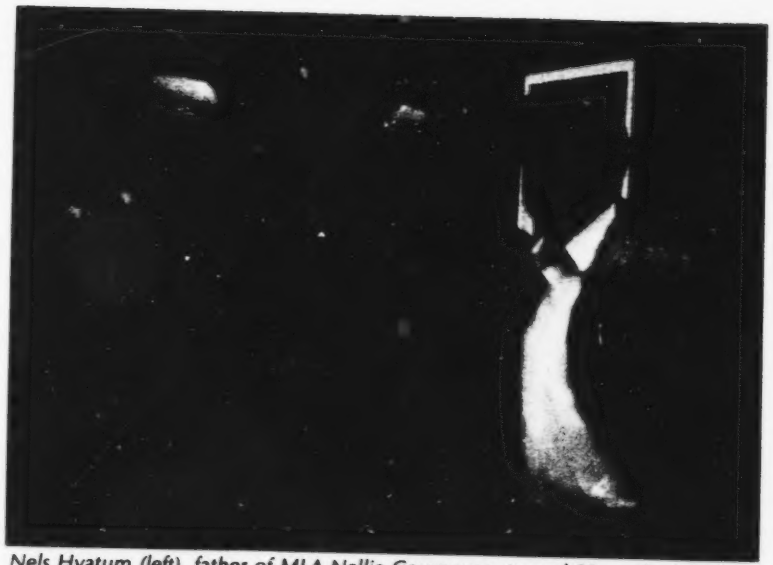
The new post-secondary financial assistance legislation, which Education Minister Patterson said introduced the first affirmative action program for aboriginal peoples in Canada, passed following some debate.

The program, which takes effect in the 1982-83 school year, provides a basic grant for full tuition costs, two return trips a year home, and books and supplies for all students who meet residency and schooling requirements. Dene, Inuit and Metis students receive a supplementary living allowance grant. Loans, forgiveable if a student returns to work in the NWT, and scholarships also will be available. Decisions on financial assistance will be made by a Financial Assistance Review Board, based on the recommendations of four regional boards.

Resource Development Policy

It was "to ensure that Northerners bear fewer costs and receive greater benefits from resource development" that the Energy and Resource Development portfolio and secretariat was created, Hon. Richard Nerysoo told the Assembly in presenting the new Resource Development Policy.

The policy, designed to allow the Government of the NWT to effectively influence the decisions of resource developers, sets out guidelines for assessment and review of each project and monitoring requirements for government and industry. Extensive public participation is part of the policy.



Nels Hvatum (left), father of MLA Nellie Cournoyea, turned 82 on the last day of the Inuvik Session.

"Resource development in the North must do more than provide jobs and business opportunities for northerners," Mr. Nerysoo said. It also must provide a greater share of revenues to the North.

The Minister added that, because of the cost of development to the Government of the NWT, he is preparing a resource revenue sharing strategy "encompassing both royalty sharing negotiations with the federal government and a position paper outlining other revenue options."

The recognition that 25 cents of every dollar spent in the NWT is spent on energy in some form has made energy a key government concern. Mr. Nerysoo said an energy policy based on a strategy tabled in the House last February is being prepared, and he added that the Executive Committee plans to explore the advantages of an NWT Power Corporation to replace the Crown-owned Northern Canada Power Commission in an attempt to keep power costs down, an important desire of the Assembly.

During the session, the Assembly unanimously supported a motion expressing its support for the recommendations of the Report of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the Northern Canada Power Commission, chaired by M.P. Keith Penner.

Changes were made in various areas of health and social services as a result of recommendations made by the Assembly in the previous session, said Hon. Arnold McCallum in a statement on his portfolio. Social assistance zones have been changed, food allowances have been raised by 10 per cent, assistance to the aged and handicapped has been increased, and the foster care system has been re-organized, the Minister said.

Eastern Arctic Air Carriers

Representatives of the key air carriers in the Eastern and Central Arctic appeared at the Assembly's request during the eighth session to explain their policies, prices and services. The airlines explained their policies, their charges for passenger and freight traffic and the services they offered, then answered Members' questions for several hours.

In committee activities, the Assembly agreed to an expanded scope of activity for the Standing Committee on Legislation. As well as reviewing draft legislation prepared by the government, the Committee now will review orders and regulations to make sure they comply with the Ordinances under which they are issued, and will monitor motions adopted by the Assembly which require legislative action. The Committee may undertake travel if it is required, an addition to its previous terms of reference.

The Standing Committee on Finance continued its usual high level of activity, presenting its 16th report to the Assembly on the Financial Administration Ordinance and the supplementary appropriations bill.

The Assembly passed a motion put forward by Mr. Noah to resolve into Committee of the Whole during the fall session which begins in Yellowknife November 2 to "finally determine its position on the mining and production of uranium in the Northwest Territories". Although it held a lengthy debate on this topic in earlier sessions, the Assembly did not reach a final position at that time.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Legislators from all across Canada and from other parts of the world visited the Northwest Territories in the summer of 1982 to attend the 22nd Canadian Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The first such conference ever held in the North, it was designed to introduce Parliamentarians from the House of Commons and Senate, the provinces and the Yukon -- as well as some international observers -- to the variety of the Northwest Territories.

The 200 visitors began their week-long stay by travelling to one of four arrival points: Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet, Inuvik or Hay River. Each group spent three or four days visiting communities in the region before travelling to Yellowknife for the formal sessions.

As well as regular Association business, the formal sessions included workshops on three key topics: constitutional and political development, the importance of mega-projects for economic development across Canada, and the social and local impacts of major resource developments in Canada.

Two workshops looked at constitutional and political development, particularly in the North. One group concluded that it was important to make sure any new provinces are not second-class provinces, and noted that provincehood did not only involve consideration of economic resources. The second group appeared to agree on two points: that in time, the NWT should be permitted to attain provincial status, and that resource ownership and control should be transferred to any future province of the NWT.

A lively workshop session on the importance of mega-projects for economic development in Canada concluded that while the impact of such huge-scale projects should not be under-estimated, their potential should not be over-estimated

Delegates to the 22nd Canadian Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

either. Mega-projects mean massive investment but not necessarily massive employment.

The fourth workshop identified a broad range of both positive and negative impacts which flow from major resource development projects. It concluded that the need for comprehensive advance planning for such projects cannot be overemphasized, and that there was a need for effective and meaningful consultation with all affected governments.

In closing remarks, delegates noted time and time again that they had learned much from the visits and the conference. They expressed their thanks to the residents of the communities they had visited for their hospitality, and to the hosts of the Conference, the Northwest Territories branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. To complete their thanks, the delegates rose in a standing ovation -- a rare event in such conferences.

The Association provides a forum for discussion and exchange of information among legislators within the Commonwealth. Canada is one of seven regions within the association, with each province and territory constituting a separate branch within the region. Branches take turns in hosting the annual regional conferences.

Constitutional and Political Development

The year 1981 saw the Legislative Assembly of the NWT expressing concern about aboriginal rights within the national Canadian context, lobbying in Ottawa for restoration of those rights to the new Canadian constitution.

The year 1982 saw the Assembly dealing once again with ways to deal with constitutional and political development issues within the territorial context.

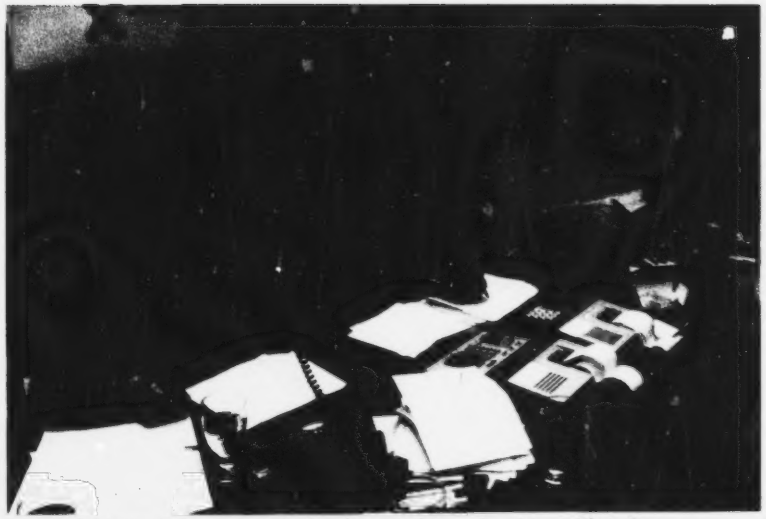
The year began with the development of a working arrangement between the aboriginal organizations and the Government of the NWT, and with attempts by all residents to reach a consensus on constitutional growth and change.

In January, the first Western Arctic Constitutional Conference was held in Yellowknife, with 35 official delegates representing aboriginal organizations, municipalities and territorial-wide organizations in attendance.

Conference Chairman Nick Sibbeston [Mackenzie Liard] reported to the Assembly in February that the conference was generally considered a success. The delegates had approved setting up an 11-person working group to provide information, consult with communities and ensure public involvement with the process before the next conference was held.

That working group developed a paper comparing the Denendeh Government proposal, which had been the main topic of discussion at the Conference, with the Government of the NWT's structure. It was distributed throughout the western NWT. A detailed Working Paper going into the issues in more depth was prepared for delegates to the second conference.

The second conference, held in Yellowknife, Sept. 14-16, reached agreement on a number of key issues. Delegates adopted six principles for constitutional development; agreed that mechanism to protect aboriginal rights is needed once settlements are reached; agreed to extend residency requirements for voting and seeking office beyond one year to a reasonable, constitutionally-acceptable time; and agreed that some form of guaranteed representation for native peoples should be included in any new form of government developed in the western Nor-



Chief Plebiscite Officer David Hamilton (right) and assistant Chris Straw.

thwest Territories. Delegates agreed to meet again within six months, and to have the Working Group meet before then to discuss details of the principles agreed to at the second Conference.

In the meantime, the aboriginal organizations and the Government of the NWT had been attempting to develop a working relationship. Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Minister James Wah-Shee reported to the Assembly on the meetings during the February session, and representatives of the aboriginal organizations attended the session with him to answer Members' questions.

The result of their meetings was the formation of the NWT Constitutional Alliance, which included the Dene Nation, Metis Association of the NWT, Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the NWT. Later in the year, the Alliance divided into two subgroups, the Western Constitutional Forum and the Nunavut Constitutional Forum, which met separately and developed budgets and timetables for their work in creating the constitutional underpinnings for two separate territories.

After considerable discussion, the Assembly agreed during the February session to endorse the efforts of the Alliance and approved a motion recommending that four MLAs be named to sit on the Alliance. The four were named during the Inuvik session: Mr. Wah-Shee, Hon. Kane Tologanak, Dennis Patterson [Frobisher Bay] and Robert MacQuarrie [Yellowknife Centre].

During that discussion, Assembly members passed a motion calling for the immediate appointment of a Minister for Nunavut. At the end of the session, Commissioner Parker named Mr. Patterson as Associate Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development.

Plebiscite on Division of the N.W.T.

The plebiscite on division of the Northwest Territories held on April 14, in which 56 percent of voters favoured dividing the NWT into two jurisdictions, represented a whole range of "firsts".

It was the first plebiscite ever held in the NWT under the new Plebiscite Ordinance, and it was the first time all NWT residents had been consulted by their government on such a massive scale. All residents of the NWT were enumerated, and all the languages of the NWT were used in the voting.

The plebiscite was the first vote ever to be administered from within the Territories, under Chief Plebiscite Officer David Hamilton. Normally, the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada administers elections and votes in the NWT.

To be eligible to vote in the plebiscite, voters had to be resident in the NWT for three years. It was the first time a requirement longer than one year had ever been used.

The results of the plebiscite were officially presented to, and accepted by, the Assembly during the Inuvik session. The Assembly directed that the report should be sent to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, all members of the House of Commons and Senate, the Premiers and Attorneys-General of all provinces and the Yukon government leader and Yukon justice minister.

With one abstention, the Assembly passed a motion asking the Government of Canada to divide the NWT and to name a

Ruth Stewart counts ballots at Aklavik during the plebiscite.

federal boundaries commission to recommend boundaries for a new eastern territory. The motion suggested that this commission should report on its final recommendations in time for consideration at a special session in the spring of 1983.

A motion setting up a Special Committee on Division, including all 22 MLAs in its membership, also was approved at the May session. This committee will be responsible for making recommendations on "how existing and future legislation, policies and practices of the Government of the Northwest Territories might be amended or developed to reflect the duality of interests between the eastern and western parts of the NWT", as well as on possible modifications to budgetary and capital planning to reflect eastern and western interests and prepare for the impact of division. The committee also is authorized to recommend transitional measures in preparation for division.

Ninth Session of the Ninth Assembly

Acceptance in principle of division of the Northwest Territories, support for the principle of responsible government, and greater financial independence for the Government of the Northwest Territories were promised by the federal government as the ninth session of the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the N.W.T. ended.

The long-awaited Cabinet decisions were announced to the Assembly by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro during a special evening sitting November 26, the last day of a productive but sometimes disputatious 19-day session which began November 2.

Mr. Munro said the Government of Canada accepted division of the N.W.T. as long as comprehensive native land claims were settled; N.W.T. residents continued to support division; and a Northern consensus was reached on boundaries, location of any new administrative centres, and distribution of powers among different levels of government in the N.W.T.

The Minister pledged federal support for "the principle of responsive and politically accountable government" in the N.W.T., with the form of that government being worked out in the North. To back up the committment, he announced a new system of financing the N.W.T. government which "will confirm that planning and political accountability rests with ... the Government of the Northwest Territories", and said he had been authorized by Cabinet to develop ways to offset some of the extra costs resource development places on the N.W.T.

But he noted that "the agenda for political and constitutional change is not open-ended". Mr. Munro ruled out provincial status at this time, and added that the federal government will maintain its ownership and control of land and non-renewable resources in the North, in keeping with its priorities and obligations to protect the national interest.

After the speech, the Minister answered questions from MLAs and was complimented on the announcement by

members of the Executive Committee, the territorial equivalent of a provincial cabinet.

Mr. Munro also confirmed that the Northwest Territories will be represented equally with other jurisdictions at the First Ministers' Conference on aboriginal rights which is scheduled to be held in the spring of 1983.

That Conference was on MLAs minds throughout the session. The Assembly passed a motion supporting the principle that aboriginal peoples have special rights and recommending that a charter of aboriginal rights be included in the new Canadian Constitution. Later in the session, the Assembly accepted in principle a paper discussing aboriginal rights items which might be included in the Constitution; the Executive Committee, which prepared the paper, was directed to refine it further for the winter session. The Assembly also unanimously approved a motion suggesting that the First Ministers' Conference be held in Yellowknife.

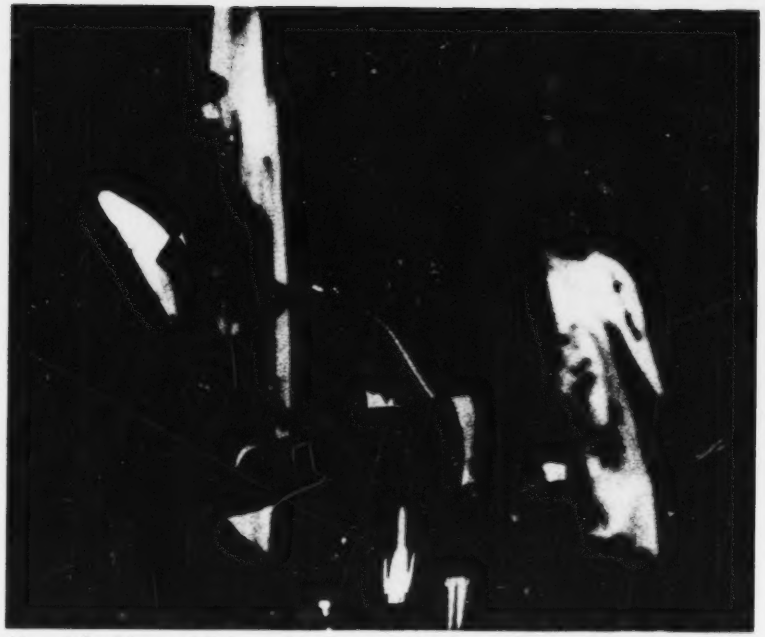
Education Report, Debated

Eight days of the session were taken up with debate and discussion on the report of the Special Committee on Education, set up two years ago to review the N.W.T. educational system and to suggest changes to that system. Debate on the report, which was presented to the Assembly during its May session in Inuvik, had been delayed until this session to allow MLAs to consult their constituents about the report's 49 recommendations.

The recommendations, which now go to the Executive Committee for consideration, call for the creation of a system of divisional boards to administer education in the N.W.T. from kindergarten to Grade 10. An Arctic College with campuses in the eastern and western N.W.T. would be set up to look after programs from grade 10 onwards. The recommendations also cover curriculum and school programs; language programs; teaching staff; special services; and adult education.

Electoral Boundaries Commission

A motion proposing the creation of a three-member Electoral Boundaries Commission to study the existing 22 constituencies



Hon. John Munro, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, in November, 1982.

was narrowly passed 10-9 following three days of often heated debate. Some MLAs felt that division of the N.W.T. should be the priority, not changing the boundaries of current constituencies or adding more [the NWT Act allows for an Assembly of up to 25 Members]; other MLAs felt that some constituencies were too big and should be divided, or that population shifts since the 1979 boundaries adjustment made a new look at the constituencies necessary. There also was some concern about whether the Boundaries Commission could complete its work in the allotted four months.

On the last day of the session, the Assembly agreed to recommend the appointment of Fort Simpson Chief James Antoine to the three-member Commission and to strongly recommend that the third member be a resident of the Eastern Arctic. The Commission will be chaired by a Judge of the NWT Supreme Court.

Legislation
Twenty-four bills, including eight new Ordinances, were passed and assented to during the session. The bills included a new Ordinance which restricts increases in public sector compensation to six and five per cent over two years, and an amendment to the Council Ordinance restricting increases in MLAs compensation to six and five per cent during the next two years.

The public sector compensation restraint legislation, along with amendments to the Public Service and Education Ordinances intended to clearly define who is a government employee, sparked some debate. Some MLAs were concerned about the impact of restraint legislation on employees of municipalities, housing and education associations. Finance Minister Tom Butters told the House that he expected the government would have some flexibility in dealing with employees of any government-connected agency who might face financial jeopardy as a result of the legislation.

Other new bills considered during the session provided for a fine option system which will allow offenders to do community service work instead of being jailed for failure to pay a fine; regulated transportation of dangerous goods on N.W.T. roads; provided for mining safety in the N.W.T.; and provided for the regulation, training and certification of apprentices and tradesmen.

One bill amended the Council Ordinance to allow by-elections to be held up until the last six months of the life of an Assembly; previously, by-elections could only be held up until the last year of the life of an Assembly.

This amendment means that a by-election can be held in the constituency of Keewatin North on January 17, 1983. Mr. William Noah, the MLA for that constituency, resigned during the session.

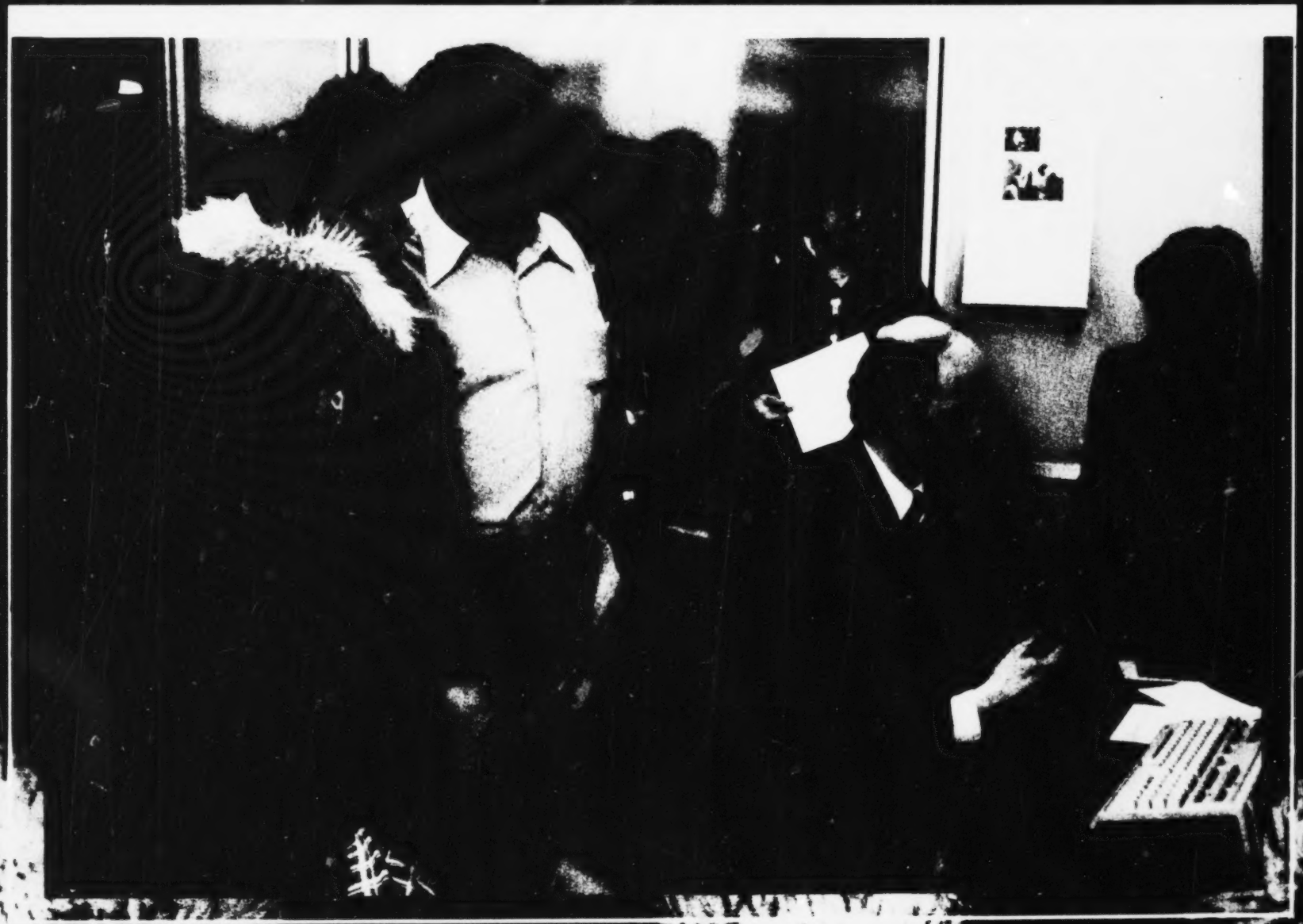
Committee Reports
The Legislature made an important advance in the area of legislative financial accountability during the session, when it agreed to expand the mandate of the Standing Committee on Finance to include the functions of a Public Accounts Committee.

The committee will be re-named the Standing Committee on Finance and Public Accounts and it will be chaired by two MLAs, one of them being Chairman of the Finance Committee and the other being Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The unique structure was arrived at by the members of the Finance Committee after two years of study, and reflects the consensus nature of the Assembly and the limited number of MLAs available for committee work. Most meetings of the committee when it is sitting as a Public Accounts Committee will be open to the public and a verbatim record of its public proceedings will be kept.

The Standing Committee on Legislation, which received expanded terms of reference during the May session in Inuvik, felt it had not been given sufficient time to study one of the bills put forward by the government at the ninth session. The bill,which would have amended the Wildlife Ordinance, was studied and amended in Committee of the Whole but was not put forward by the Government for third reading.

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures made its first report to the House, but the changes it proposed to the Assembly's Rules died on the Order Paper as the session ended.

Clerk Resigns
W.H. Remnant, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, tendered his resignation during the session. He will be moving to Manitoba to take up the position of Clerk of the Manitoba Legislature as of January 1, 1983. Members expressed their appreciation for the work done by Mr. Remnant in his 19 years with the Assembly, 16 of them as the Assembly's Clerk.



1983

Tenth Session of the Ninth Assembly

Extensive debate about ways in which the Legislative Assembly could further responsible government in the Northwest Territories provided a continuing counterpoint to debate on the $474 million territorial budget as the Legislature met for its six-week winter session from February 2 to March 10, 1983.

Proposals to change the Assembly's rules sparked debate about the role and function of the federally-appointed Commissioner. Further debate about the Commissioner's role arose as the Assembly considered the budget for operating his office.

Rev. J.T. McCollum of Hay River, Mary Uyaratek of Holman Island and the Detah Drummers open the Ninth Session.

The debate received an additional impetus when Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced that he was transferring two more portfolios, Information and Public Works, to the Executive Committee. That leaves only one ministry, Personnel, still in the Commissioner's hands.

Motions put forward by Mackenzie Liard MLA Nick Sibbeston to remove the Commissioner entirely from the Legislature and to delete his office's operating funds from the territorial budget were defeated after much debate. But many MLA's found themselves in sympathy with the intention behind the motions, and some suggested it was time for even stronger action.

After further debate, Members approved a four-point motion which they wanted to see achieved by October 31,1983, the end of the Ninth Assembly's life. The points included the development of a plan for responsible government, making the Commissioner's position into that of a Lieutenant-Governor, and abolishing the Deputy Commissioner's position. The motion also invited Mr. Munro to attend the Spring Session to report on these matters.

The question of whether the Commissioner should no longer be allowed to sit with the Assembly during Committee of the Whole was referred to the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures for a full report. The Commissioner, while he sits with the Assembly during Committee of the Whole, does not have a vote and is not entitled to sit with the Assembly in formal session. Removing him from the Committee of the Whole would be the final step in having the Assembly made up solely of elected Members, a process which has been gradually evolving since 1975, when an elected Speaker presided instead of the Commissioner for the first time since 1905.

The Speaker's Role

Changes to the Council Ordinance during the session formally recognized the Office of the Speaker and created the Management and Services Board. Formerly known as the Members' Service Board, it is responsible for the management of the legislature.

A proposal to change the Speaker's role on an experimental basis until the end of the Ninth Assembly sparked lengthy debate. The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures, as part of its first report to the Assembly, had suggested removing the Speaker's right to participate in debate in the House or Committee of the Whole and restricting his right to vote to casting the deciding vote in the case of a tie.

Yellowknife Centre MLA Bob MacQuarrie, a former Speaker of the Ninth Assembly, felt that in a House where MLAs individually represent their constituents, no MLA should be prohibited from participating to the fullest. Reminding the Assembly that it had publicly upheld the Speaker's right to speak to issues at a constituency meeting, Mr. MacQuarrie suggested that the

Speaker's independence consists of being able to demonstrate that, when a matter of procedure is being decided, he has based his decision on the established rules regardless of what events may have preceded his ruling.

Slave River MLA Arnold McCallum saw it as a question of the House evolving towards the independence of the Speaker, as is currently the practice in southern legislatures. He suggested that even the Speaker of the Eighth Assembly, who had strongly defended his right to take part in debate despite his role as Speaker, had moved away from that position by the end of his term.

The proposal to remove the Speaker's right to debate or vote on issues was defeated, but other proposed changes affecting the Speaker's role were accepted on an experimental basis. The Speaker will chair the Management and Services Board, preside over the NWT branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and may belong to the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures, but will not belong to any other standing and special committees for the life of the Ninth Assembly.

The Budget Speech

While debate continued about further increases in responsible government, indications of how the Legislature is maturing were evident when Finance Minister Tom Butters rose to give the Budget Speech. While Mr. Butters, the first territorial Finance Minister, was presenting his second budget to the House, the occasion marked the first time an NWT Finance Minister had ever risen on second reading to speak to the budget placed before the House. That, noted Mr. Butters, reflected a slow evolution and slow movement toward public accountability and responsibility.

Saying he had not bought a new pair of shoes "because, after you hear this budget, I do not know whether I will be able to afford a new pair of shoes". Mr. Butters emphasized the tightness of the budget framework placed before the House.

"We are in for a hard ride and it is crucial right from the start that everyone throughout the Territories clearly understands

The Western Constitutional Forum meets in Yellowknife.

that message. It is not my desire to paint a picture of monetary doom. Rather I am taking this occasion to indicate in the strongest possible terms that stringent fiscal management is the only vehicle we have to ensure that the excellent programs and priorities set by this House and Executive Committee survive."

A rigorous review of priorities had been carried out by the Executive Committee to make sure that existing programs still served valid aims, Mr. Butters said. To fund priorities set by the Assembly and the Executive Committee, $7.69 million had been re-directed within the budgetary base. Any new initiatives or funding requests could only be handled by trimming or eliminating existing programs.

The message that should be clear to everyone "is that any optimism about the North's immediate future must be a guarded optimism, one that recognizes the continuing adjustments in international and national influences," Mr. Butters noted after reviewing the NWT's dependence on federal financing and developments in the national and international energy fields.

Debate on the Budget

But not all MLAs were happy with the budget as presented, and their attempts to redirect money within the budget to finance the priorities they saw as essential led to some lengthy and often angry debates.

Mr. Sibbeston, for example, felt that construction of a new school for Fort Liard was more essential than some items in the Education budget, and his motion to delete those capital items and put the money towards an earlier start on building a new school in Fort Liard led to a lengthy debate. Other MLA's wanted a commitment on construction of a new Keewatin high school, and delayed final consideration of the Education estimates until a plan for such construction was tabled in the House.

While Mr. Sibbeston eventually got a commitment from Education Minister Dennis Patterson that attempts would be made to speed up construction of the new Fort Liard school and withdrew his motion, he and other MLA's suggested that the Assembly's role was virtually limited to rubber-stamping the budget as presented. Other MLA's pointed out that much work and careful thought had gone into preparing the budget, and the equal work and thought should go into making any changes to it.

The matter came to a head when Western Arctic MLA Nellie Cournoyea, noting that the NWT Housing Corporation had a board of directors which sets its budget, moved that the Housing Corporation's budget be passed without debate. The motion carried, but it angered MLA's who had wished to ask questions about the corporation's spending plans.

Yellowknife South MLA Lynda Sorensen moved that the House approve the remaining Main Estimates as tabled and that the legislature recommend to the Commissioner that it be dissolved and an election be called. The motion was ruled out of order because of the previous motion deferring approval of the Education estimates. A second motion by Mrs. Sorensen "that this legislature recommend to the Governor in Council that it be dissolved and we call an election as soon as appropriate legislation allows" was defeated, but the debate on the motion made evident the frustration felt by both groups of MLA's.

Later in the session, a motion was passed calling for a general territorial election to be held no later than November 30, 1983. That motion would require a dissolution of the Legislature before the scheduled date of October 31, 1983 .

Legislation and Presentations

Close to 90 committee motions were considered in Committee of the Whole during the budget debate, ranging through a wide variety of concerns. Twenty-eight formal motions were debated during the session, and 21 bills, including the Appropriation Ordinance, were debated and received assent from the Commissioner.

The bills included a new Medical Profession Ordinance to regulate licensing of medical practitioners; a new Gas Protection Ordinance dealing with the inspection and regulation of gas equipment and installations; a new Civil Emergency Measures Ordinance to set out civil measures for peacetime emergencies; a new Travel and Tourism Ordinance to regulate the travel, tourism and outdoor recreation industry; and a new Occupational Training Agreements Ordinance allowing the Commissioner or Ministers of Education or Economic Development and Tourism to enter into agreements respecting occupational training.

Amendments to existing ordinances increased the time allowed for commencing legal actions respecting the installation of urea formaldehyde; provided for penalties for violations of the Lotteries Ordinance; increased amounts payable to spouses on the death of an intestate; required professionals and the general public to report suspected cases of child abuse; created a new category of parks known as historic parks; defined more thoroughly the forms of political activity permitted to public servants; and made a number of changes to the Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance, the Wildlife Ordinance and the Public Utilities Ordinance.

During the session, the Assembly also heard presentations from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on radio and television service in the North; from the Fisheries and Oceans Depart-

ment on fisheries policy in the North; and from Bell Canada and NorthwesTel on telephone service in the eastern and western parts of the Northwest Territories. The Speaker recessed the session on March 10.

Public Accounts Committee

At the end of March, the Standing Committee on Finance and Public Accounts held its first public hearings as a Public Accounts Committee.

The committee considered the report of the Auditor-General of Canada on the Financial Information System put in place by the Government of the Northwest Territories, and heard testimony from territorial government officials during the three days of public hearings.

Verbatim records of the public sessions of the committee's hearings were published.

Tenth Session (continued)

Further steps in the political development of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories were announced by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro when the Tenth Session resumed in Yellowknife on May 9th.

Mr. Munro announced that the Deputy Commissioner, one of two key officials appointed by the federal government, would no longer be required as a member of the Executive Committee. Arrangements would have to be made to assure continuity in the absence of the Commissioner, Mr. Munro said, "but it is the intention of the federal government that the position of a federally-appointed Deputy Commissioner as an active feature of northern politics will cease to exist."

The decision about what should replace the position was up to the Assembly, said Mr. Munro. "You may wish at some stage an eighth elected Member to assume ministerial responsibilities." The Minister commended Robert Pilot for the excellent job he had done as the Northwest Territories' last Deputy Commissioner.

The announcement fulfilled a request made by the Assembly at its spring session.

Eric Nielsen, Deputy Minister of Finance, addresses Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Munro told the Assembly that the Commissioner's role would continue until land claims had been settled and political arrangements in the NWT were both clarified and well-supported by Northerners. But in order to aid the transition to full responsible government, "it may well be appropriate that the Leader of the Elected Members should now assume the role of deputy chairman of the Executive Committee", a position previously filled by the Deputy Commissioner.

The Minister pointed out that political and constitutional development both nationally and in the north are linked together.

"The settlement of comprehensive native land claims is a condition of division and as I said, division is tied very much into the whole northern political constitutional strategy here in the North and the ongoing process. So the three are linked. That is how important this threesome linkage, this chain, is to the whole evolution of the Territories."

Mr. Munro indicated that the federal government was working on developing a formula-based approach to territorial financing, a promise he had made in November. In line with strengthening the role and responsibilities of elected representatives, the Commissioner would be directed to give up his role as chairman of the Financial Management Board, the Minister added

The Minister also announced that $2.1 million would be made available to assist the ongoing constitutional process in the North. The Nunavut Constitutional Forum would receive $800,000 and the Western Constitutional Forum would receive $1.3 million this year, with a further $92,000 available to the western Forum in 1984-85. Once agreement had been reached on a boundary and the distribution of powers among levels of government, a further $515,000 would be available to the two groups.

Mr. Munro praised the achievements of the Ninth Assembly, which he said had "confronted important issues during its life and has dramatically altered the speed and direction of political evolution in the North".

"Innovative measures have been taken to create a blueprint for political change," he said, "Some of your more impressive achievements, in my view, include reaching a preliminary consensus on division and then holding a plebiscite; giving support and direction to the work of the Constitutional Alliance; moving toward a unique form of ministerial government -- as a prelude to full responsible government -- with elected Members taking on more and more Executive responsibilities and selecting one of their Members as Leader of the Elected Members of the Executive. Still another important measure was the creation of the special committee on education which produced a set of recommendations for the improvement of the educational system in the Northwest Territories. Finally, this Assembly is to be commended for its efforts to have aboriginal rights entrenched in the Canadian Constitution..."

New Liquor Ordinance

Among the many pieces of legislation presented for the Assembly's approval during the second part of the Tenth Session was a new Liquor Ordinance on which the Executive Committee had been working for several years.

The new Ordinance made some significant changes in the way in which the government dealt with liquor. Instead of one member being responsible for the administration of the entire liquor system and the Ordinance, the new Ordinance split the administration into two parts.

One Executive Member would be responsible for administering the liquor licensing board, for establishing liquor stores, and for administering the local option provisions of the ordinance. A second Executive member would be responsible for administering liquor licensing system, the operation of liquor stores, and the purchase and sale of liquor in the NWT.

The new ordinance increased the allowable size of the liquor licensing board from five members to nine members, in order to permit more regional representation. The board also would become subject to policy guidelines which would be issued from time to time by the Executive Committee.

In line with the trend towards a decrease in the Commissioner's role and an increase in the role of elected Executive members, Executive members would take over the responsibility for appointing members to the Liquor Licensing Board, appointing the board's executive secretary, recommending regulations to the Commissioner, opening and closing liquor stores, and conducting plebiscites on liquor-related questions.

The ordinance provided for a continuation of the "local option" system in the NWT and gave a statutory base to other systems of liquor control which have been adopted by communities throughout the Territories, explained Justice and Public Services Minister George Braden. Such systems include an unrestricted system, restricted hours for licenced premises; restricted quantities; a committee system in which a locally-elected alcohol education committee decides who can buy liquor; and prohibition.

The new ordinance allowed inspectors to suspend liquor licences for up to 48 hours pending a board hearing, provided more protection for licensees and gave the board power to levy a fine of up to $5,000 and suspend a licence until the fine was paid.

In order to discourage impulse purchases of liquor, restrictions were placed on off-premises beer sales and provisions were

Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro in May, 1983.

included which could delay delivery of liquor orders for up to 24 hours after the order was placed.

The new ordinance made it an offence to make a false or misleading mail application for the purchase of liquor, allowed judges to sentence interdicted persons convicted of drinking or persons under 19 to community work orders, and allowed courts to order the forfeiture of vehicles or airplanes used in relation to an offence.

Mr. Braden indicated that the bill had been available to Members and the public for study and review since November, 1982. The bill also had been extensively reviewed by the Assembly's Standing Committee on Legislation.

Two major amendments and a number of minor amendments were made to the bill during the two days of discussion. A motion put forward by Mackenzie Liard MLA Nick Sibbeston to have beer purchased for off-premises consumption restricted to 12 bottles rather than 24 was carried. After extensive discussion, the government put forward a new clause defining the conditions under which inspectors could close down a licensed premises: MLA's had argued that "in the public interest" gave inspectors too much latitude.

Electoral Boundaries Changes

Extensive discussion also took place on the Report of the Northwest Territories Electoral District Boundaries Commission, a three-man panel set up by the Assembly to review the existing constituencies and recommend any changes which might be necessary.

The Commission had presented a majority report and a minority report. The majority report recommended that the existing constituencies of Mackenzie Liard and Central Arctic each be divided in two; the minority report proposed adding an additional seat in Yellowknife.

A motion to accept the recommendations of the minority report was defeated 11-7 after extensive debate and several attempts to amend the motion.

After several days of discussion, the House approved a motion which accepted the Commission's report as it had been amended. The amendments would retain the Western Arctic constituency as it exists; alter the boundaries of the new Kitikmeot West constituency to exclude Holman Island and the surrounding area which is part of the Western Arctic constituency; keep the name of Yellowknife North as is, rather than changing it to Yellowknife East, but include the lakes adjacent to the Ingraham Trail within that constituency.

Thus the number of constituencies in the Northwest Territories will increase to 24 for the next territorial general election. The old Mackenzie Liard constituency now will be split into Deh Cho and Deh Cho Gah constituencies; the old Central Arctic constituency now will be divided into Kitikmeot West and Kitikmeot East constituencies.

Other Legislation

Other legislation approved during the continuation of the Tenth Session included:

- An amendment to the Council Ordinance to protect witnesses before the Legislative Assembly or its committees from liability, and also to allow Members to be paid incidental expenses to the opening day of a session;
- An amendment to the Fair Practices Ordinance allowing the appointment of an officer to deal with complaints;
- An amendment to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance to increase membership on the board of directors from 10 to 12;
- An ordinance establishing an Advisory Council on the Status of Women;
- An amendment to the Societies Ordinance allowing for fees to be set by regulation instead of by statute;
- An amendment to the Workers' Compensation Ordinance increasing the year's maximum assessable remuneration.

Supplementary appropriations to cover the expenditures of the public service in 1982-83 and 1983-84 also were approved.

CLERK OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

Apart from its main function of providing professional advice on procedural matters to the Speaker and the Members, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly's office provides all administrative and support services required by the Assembly during sessions and throughout the year. Similar services are provided to standing and special committees of the Assembly which meet during and between sessions.

Support services include making preparations for the sessions, recording, editing, printing and distributing Hansard and maintaining the records of the Assembly. The support staff includes a Research Officer who assists individual Members who are not members of the Executive Committee, and a Public Affairs Officer.

With the election of the Ninth Assembly in 1979, the clerk and his staff began to report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, rather than to the Commissioner as had been the case in the past.

Certain responsibilities which had formerly been held by the clerk were handed over to the Deputy Secretary to the Executive Committee. Such responsibilities included handling items for action arising from sessions of the Assembly, providing secretariat services to the Executive sub-committee on legislation, and provision of secretariat services to the Commissioner's Awards Committee.

In 1980, two new positions were created in the clerk's office to help meet anticipated increases in the demand for service. A sessional contract position of Law Clerk was filled by the appointment in October of Earl D. Johnson, a Yellowknife lawyer engaged in private practice in the city. David Gladders was appointed to the position of Research Officer in July.

In June, David M. Hamilton was named Clerk Assistant of the Assembly, replacing Pieter deVos who had resigned. Mr. Hamilton, a ten-year resident of the North, had been secretary-treasurer of the Village of Fort Simpson.

Andre Theriault performed the duties of Sergeant-at-arms on an acting basis during the fall session in Frobisher Bay. Major D.A. Sproule [ret'd] and Captain Harry Mayne had resigned from the positions of Sergeant-at-Arms and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, respectively, earlier in the year.

In 1981, a survey of the personnel needs in the Legislative Assembly offices was carried out by the Department of Personnel. Four new positions were added: public affairs officer, finance officer, stenographer and receptionist.

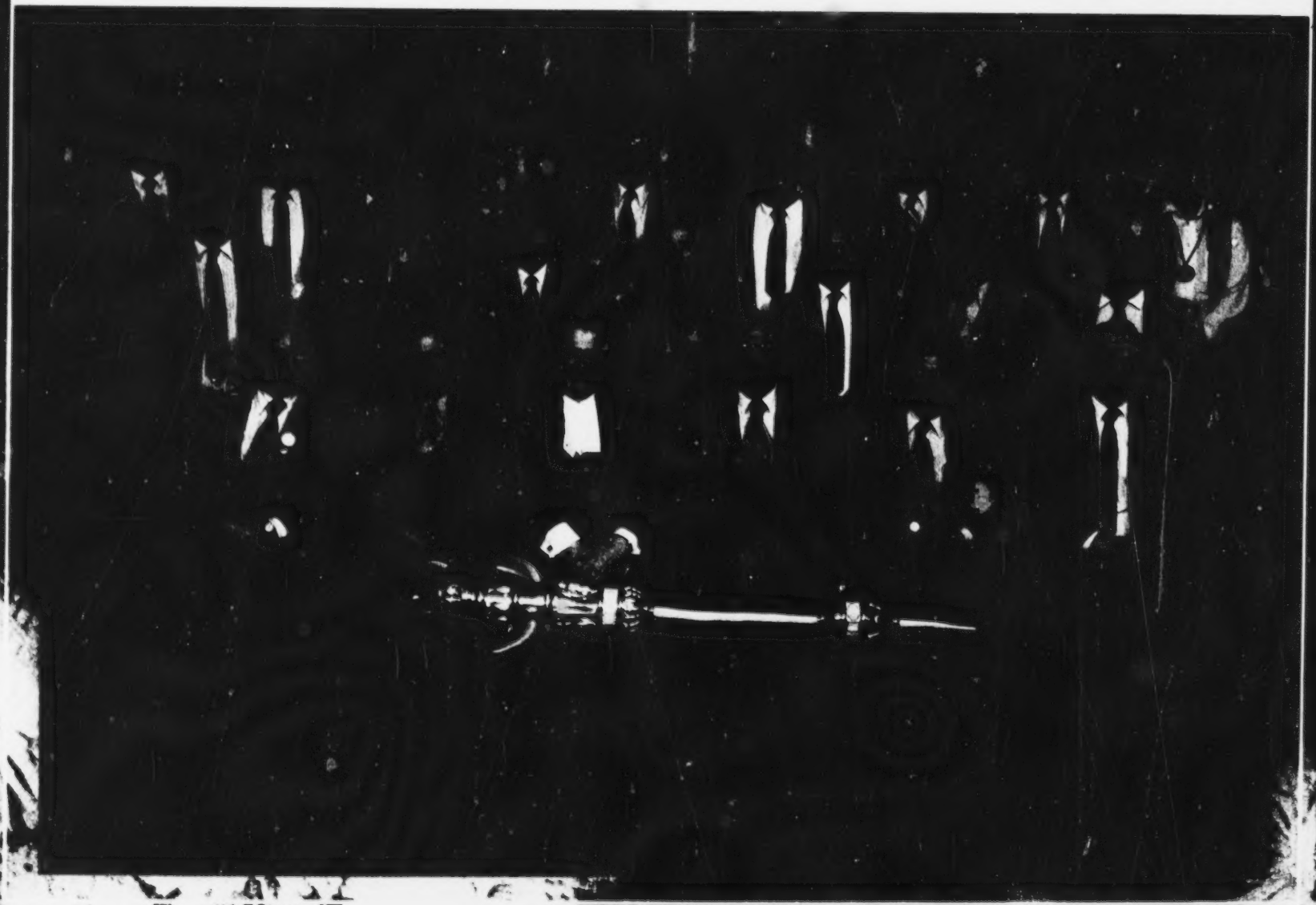
Work also was done in that year to establish a research reference library in the clerk's office.

In 1982, the office moved to a separate building, now known as the Legislative Assembly building. The new offices include a boardroom for caucus and committee meetings, offices and meeting rooms for MLAs when they are in Yellowknife, and a resource library. The public affairs unit began operation in April.

The clerk's office did extensive organizational work for the 22nd Canadian Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association -- the first CPA conference to be held north of 60 -- and for the first and second Western Arctic Constitutional Conferences sponsored by the Special Committee on Constitutional Development.

Late in 1982, W.H. (Binx) Remnant, who had been clerk of the Assembly since 1969, resigned his position to become Clerk of the Manitoba Legislature. Mr. Hamilton was appointed Acting Clerk, then Clerk early in 1983.

Two Clerk Assistants were appointed in mid-1983. James Mikeli was named Clerk Assistant -- Finance and Administration, and Albert Canadien of Fort Providence was appointed Clerk Assistant -- Procedures.

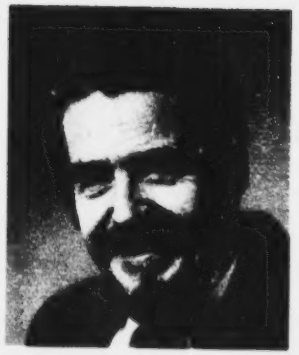


BIOGRAPHIES

Moses Appaqaq *(Hudson Bay)*
Mr. Appaqaq was born in the Belcher Islands in 1946. He lives in the islands' only settlement, Sanikiluaq, where he is a purchaser for the Mitiq Co-operative and a hunter and carver. He was first elected in 1979.

Joe Arlooktoo *(Baffin South)*
Mr. Arlooktoo was born in Frobisher Bay in 1939. He lives in Lake Harbour, where he is a fuel contractor. He has been elected as a chairman of the settlement council, chairman of the Kimik Co-operative and chairman of the local housing association. He was first elected in 1979.

Hon. George Braden *(Yellowknife North)*
Mr. Braden was born in Saskatchewan in 1949 and has lived in Yellowknife since 1964. He holds a B.A. from University of Alberta and M.A. from Dalhousie University. Before his election in 1979, he worked as policy analyst for the Prime Minister's Special Representative for Constitutional Development in the NWT. He has served as the Leader of the elected Executive Committee members since mid-1980, and has been Minister of Justice and Public Services since early 1981.



Hon. Thomas Butters *(Inuvik)*
Mr. Butters was born in Vancouver in 1925 and moved to the Yukon as a prospector in 1947. He served the federal government in various parts of the North before leaving government service in 1965 to establish Inuvik's weekly newspaper, The Drum. He served as a town councillor and Deputy Mayor in Inuvik before successfully seeking election to Territorial Council in 1970. He was re-elected in 1975 and 1979. Mr. Butters was named the NWT's first Minister of Finance early in 1981, and also currently serves as Minister of Government Services.

Nellie J. Cournoyea *(Western Arctic)*
The daughter of a trapper, Ms. Cournoyea was born in Aklavik in 1940. She has worked as station manager for CBC Radio in Inuvik and has been an administrator and land rights worker with the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement in Inuvik. She currently works with the Inuvialuit Development Corporation. Ms. Cournoyea was first elected to the Assembly in 1979.

Tagak E.C. Curley *(Keewatin South)*
Mr. Curley was born in Coral Harbour in 1944. He worked for the Government of the NWT and Department of Indian and Northern Affairs between 1966 and 1970, then was settlement manager in Repulse Bay in 1970-71. He is a founding member and was the first president of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. He is president of the Nunasi Development Corporation. He was first elected in 1979.

Mark Evaluarjuk *(Foxe Basin)*
Mr. Evaluarjuk was born in the Igloolik area in 1937. He was a member of the Igloolik Community Council from 1963 until 1975. Mr. Evaluarjuk, a former president of the Igloolik Eskimo Co-op, currently owns and operates a hotel in Igloolik. He was named a Member of the Order of Canada in 1981. First elected to the Assembly in 1975, Mr. Evaluarjuk was re-elected in 1979.

Peter C. Fraser *(Mackenzie Great Bear)*
Mr. Fraser, who was born in Fort Chipewyan in northern Alberta in 1921, moved to the Northwest Territories in 1939. He worked for the federal government for 30 years in various locations around the North. First elected in a 1976 by-election, Mr. Fraser was re-elected in 1979. He is Deputy Speaker of the Ninth Legislative Assembly.

Ipeelee Kilabuk *(Baffin Central)*
Mr. Kilabuk was born in Pangnirtung in 1932. He is a member of the board of directors of the Pangnirtung Eskimo Co-operative Ltd. and has been chairman of the Hamlet Council of Pangnirtung. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1975 but was not re-elected in 1979. He was re-elected in a 1980 by-election called following the resignation of James Arreak, who had been elected in 1979.

Hon. Arnold McCallum *(Slave River)*
Mr. McCallum, who was born in P.E.I. in 1931, has lived in the NWT since 1964. He taught at Sir John Franklin school in Yellowknife and is a former principal of Joseph Burr Tyrell School in Fort Smith. He was first elected in 1975 and was one of first two Ministers ever named in the NWT. Re-elected in 1979, Mr. McCallum currently is Minister of Economic Development and Tourism and Minister of Public Works.

Bruce McLaughlin *(Pine Point)*
Mr. McLaughlin, who was born in Edmonton in 1946, holds a B. Sc. from the University of Alberta. He served three terms on the Pine Point town council, and currently is serving a fourth term. He is active in sports as a coach and manager with Sport North. Mr. McLaughlin is chairman of the caucus of the Ninth Assembly.

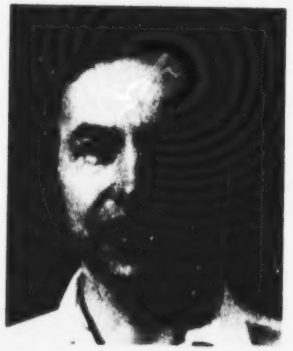
Robert H. MacQuarrie *(Yellowknife Centre)*
Born in Alberta in 1935, Mr. MacQuarrie has lived in the NWT since 1966. He has worked as a teacher and school principal in both the eastern and western parts of the Northwest Territories. First elected to the Assembly in 1979, Mr. MacQuarrie held the position of Speaker until he resigned that post in October, 1980. He is chairman of the Standing Committee on Legislation.

Hon. Richard W. Nerysoo *(Mackenzie Delta)*
Born at a camp on the Peel River in 1953, Mr. Nerysoo was educated in Inuvik and Whitehorse. He was vice-president of the Indian Brotherhood of the NWT 1975-76, then worked for the Government of the NWT for one year before being elected vice-president of the Dene Nation representing the Mackenzie Delta region. First elected in 1979, Mr. Nerysoo currently is Minister of Renewable Resources and Energy.

Hon. Dennis G. Patterson *(Frobisher Bay)*
Born in Vancouver in 1948, Mr. Patterson has lived in Frobisher Bay since 1975. A lawyer who worked in Nova Scotia and B.C. before moving to Frobisher, Mr. Patterson was the first director of the Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik, a legal services centre in the community. First elected in 1979, Mr. Patterson currently holds the portfolios of Education and Information and is Minister Responsible for the Status of Women and Associate Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development.

Ludy K. Pudluk *(High Arctic)*
Mr. Pudluk was born in Pond Inlet in 1943. He worked for the Government of the NWT for six years, three of them as settlement manager in Resolute Bay. He was first elected in 1975 and then re-elected in 1979. Mr. Pudluk is Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole.

Robert Sayine *(Great Slave East)*
Born in Fort Resolution in 1943, Mr. Sayine has served on the community council since 1967 and was chairman of the council from 1976. He has served as chief of the Band Council, president of the Slave River Sawmill board of directors and a Dene National Committee member. Elected by acclamation in 1979, Mr. Sayine currently serves as Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.



Nick G. Sibbeston *(Mackenzie Liard)*
Mr. Sibbeston was born in Fort Simpson in 1943. He graduated from the University of Alberta with a B.A., then served as secretary-manager in Fort Simpson. He was a member of the NWT Council 1970-74. He graduated from the University of Alberta with an LL.B. in 1975 and practiced law in Yellowknife for a year before returning to Simpson. He was re-elected in 1979. Mr. Sibbeston is chairman of the Special Committee on Constitutional Development.

Lynda M. Sorensen *(Yellowknife South)*
Born in Saskatchewan in 1947, Mrs. Sorensen trained as a nurse in Edmonton before moving to the NWT in 1970. She nursed at Stanton Yellowknife hospital, becoming Director of Nursing in 1972. She was Executive Director of the Consumers' Association of Canada Yellowknife branch 1973-70. Mrs. Sorensen was first elected in 1979. Active on many boards and associations, Mrs. Sorensen is Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and Public Accounts.

Hon. Donald M. Stewart *(Hay River)*
Born in Edmonton in 1923, Mr. Stewart has lived in Hay River since 1947. He served as Mayor of Hay River for 14 years, is a past-president of the NWT Association of Municipalities and has served on the boards of the Northern Canada Power Commission and the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. First elected in 1967 in Mackenzie South, Mr. Stewart was re-elected in 1975 and 1979. Deputy Speaker of the Eighth Assembly, Mr. Stewart has been Speaker of the Ninth Assembly since October, 1980.

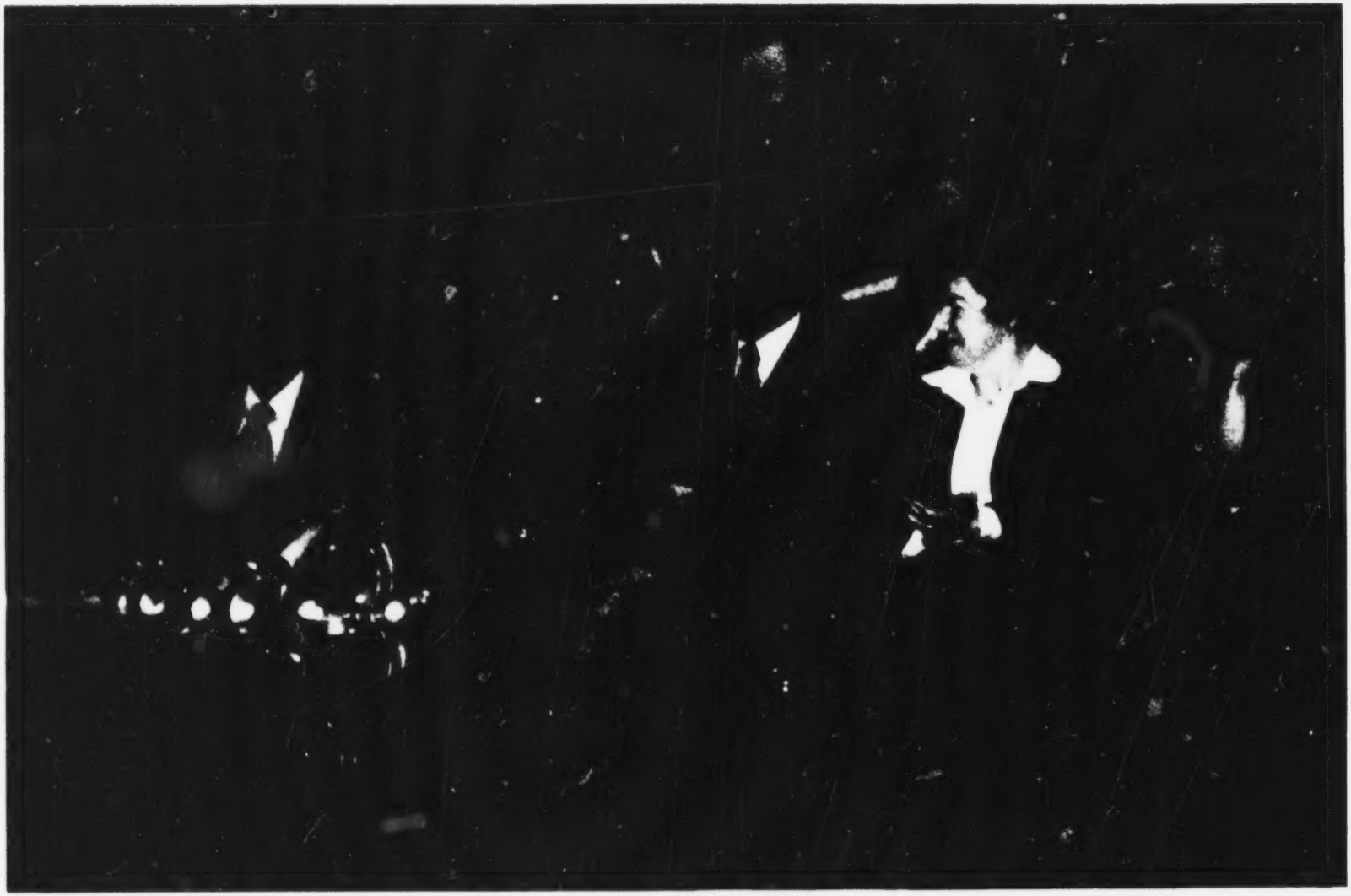
Hon. Kane E. Tologanak *(Central Arctic)*
Mr. Tologanak was born in Cambridge Bay in 1950. He was the first president of the NWT Youth Council. A member of the Inuit Land Claims Commission which was dissolved in 1978, Mr. Tologanak then worked for the Kitikmeot Inuit Association with special responsibilities for constitutional and political development. First elected in 1979, Mr. Tologanak currently holds the portfolio of Health and Social Services.

Hon. James Wah-Shee *(Rae-Lac La Marte)*
Born in Fort Rae in 1945, Mr. Wah-Shee was educated in Fort Resolution, Fort Smith, Yellowknife and the U.S.. He was a founding member and former president of the Indian Brotherhood of the NWT. Elected by acclamation in 1975, Mr. Wah-Shee resigned part-way through the term, then was re-elected in 1979. Mr. Wah-Shee currently serves as Minister of Local Government and Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development.

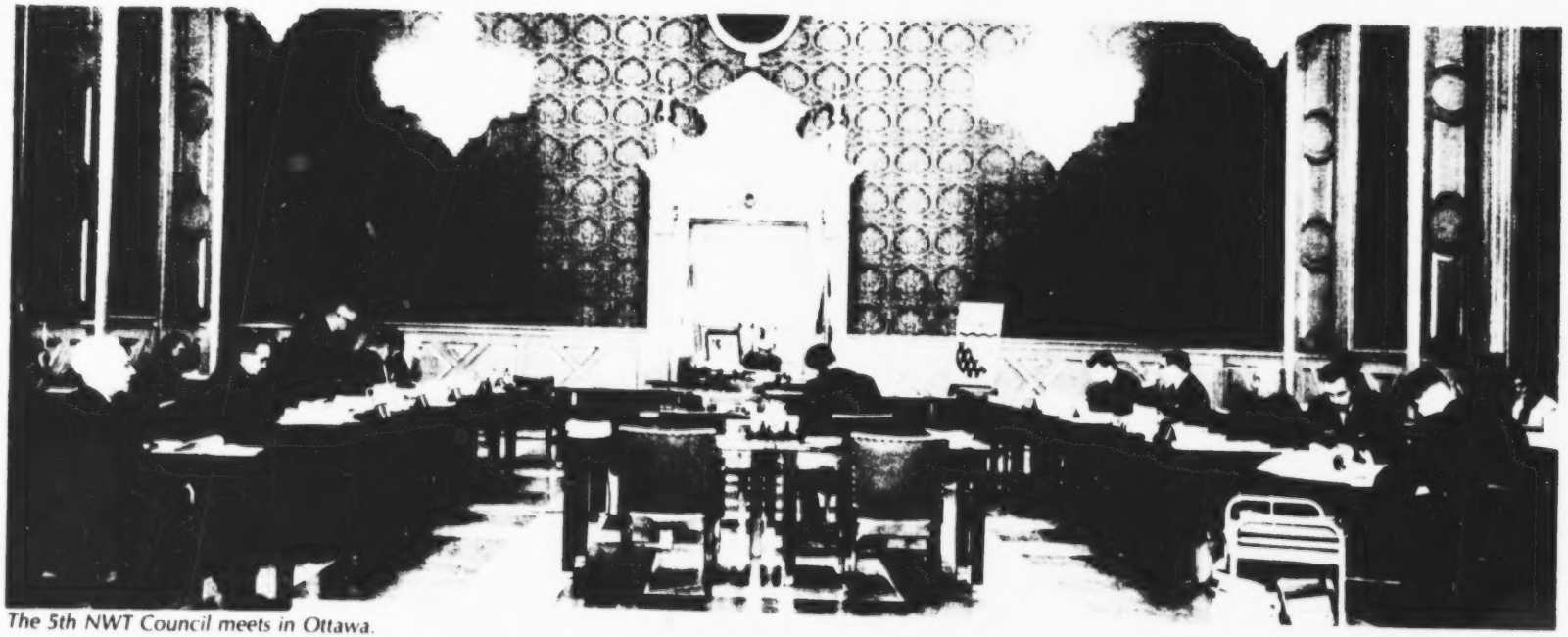
Gordon Wray *(Keewatin North)*
Born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1951, Mr. Wray moved to Canada in 1970. Between 1970 and 1972, he worked for the Hudson's Bay Co. in Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, Coral Harbour and Repulse Bay. Between 1976 and 1979, he held various positions with the settlement and hamlet of Baker Lake. A businessman who owns and manages Sigyamiut Ltd., Mr. Wray is a member of the Baker Lake hamlet council and was first elected to the Assembly in a 1983 by-election.

James Arreak *(Baffin Central)*
Born at the Scott Inlet outpost camp north of Clyde River in 1952, Mr. Arreak moved with his family to Clyde River in 1959. He was secretary-manager of the Clyde River hamlet for six years but left that post to seek election to the Assembly in 1979. Mr. Arreak resigned from the Assembly in 1980.

William Noah *(Keewatin North)*
Born at Back River in 1943, Mr. Noah was educated in Baker Lake, Winnipeg and Saskatoon. He was Chairman of the Sanavik Co-operative for seven years and chairman of Canadian Arctic Producers of Ottawa for two years, and has been Mayor of Baker Lake for the past four years. An artist and printmaker, Mr. Noah was first elected to the Assembly in 1979. He resigned his seat in November 1982.



Chief Johnny Kay of Fort McPherson (left) was an honoured guest at the 1980 winter session.



The 5th NWT Council meets in Ottawa.

History

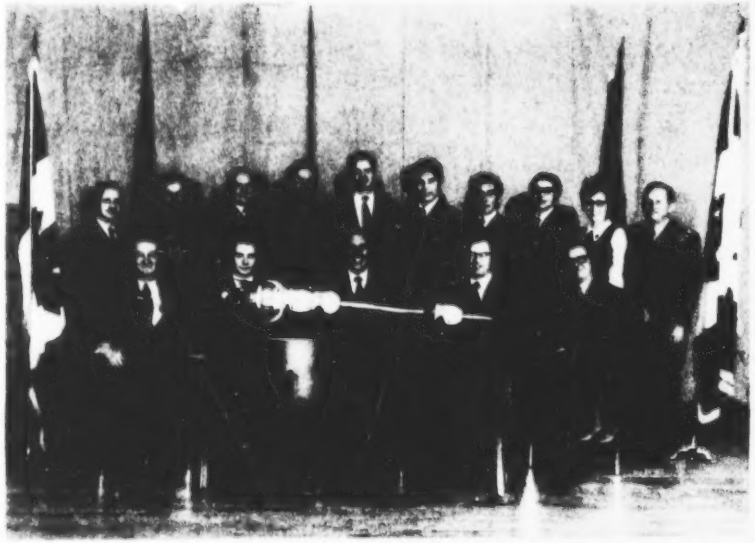
More than 100 years ago, the Northwest Territories had representative and responsible government. But it was a much different, and much larger, area than the present-day Territories. Within the past 75 years, today's Northwest Territories has moved from a territory adminstered from Ottawa by senior federal civil servants to a territory on the verge of responsible government whose style may differ somewhat from the Canadian tradition.

The old Northwest Territories, which encompassed the northern and central parts of Canada, had achieved responsible government by 1905, when Alberta and Saskatchewan joined Confederation as provinces. A Lieutenant Governor represented the Crown, but a 22-member Legislative Assembly, led by an Executive Council, set policy and approved the budget.

After the two provinces were created (the Yukon had become a separate territory in 1898), the remaining Northwest Territories went back to the status of a colony run from Ottawa, as it had been in the early 1870's. The seat of government was Ottawa, where an appointed Commissioner was responsible to the federal minister in charge of administering the northern Territories, and residents had no elected representation.

The shape of today's Northwest Territories was set in 1912, when the area south of the 60th parallel to the western shore of Hudson Bay was given to Manitoba and northern boundaries on Hudson and James Bays were added to Ontario and Quebec.

From 1905 until 1918, the appointed Commissioner was also the man in charge of the Royal North West Mounted Police, whose eight posts in the North handled both police and administrative duties for the government. In 1919, the Deputy



The Seventh Council of the Northwest Territories served from 1970 to 1975.

Minister of the Interior became Commissioner, beginning a practice which lasted until 1963.

The Northwest Territories Act of 1905 had provided for a four-member appointed Council to help the Commissioner administer the NWT, but no members were named until 1921, the year in which oil was found at Norman Wells. The federal Department of Justice had challenged the Commissioner's right to enact an ordinance controlling entry into the NWT, saying such legislation could only be enacted by the Commissioner-in-Council.

The NWT Act was amended, and six senior civil servants representing departments which had an interest in the North were appointed to the Council. They acted more as an interdepartmental committee than as a legislative body.

By the time the first Northern resident was appointed to the Council in 1947, the Council's original limited legislative authority had been expanded slightly. But it was another four years before significant changes to the style of government in the North began.

In 1951, the first three electoral districts in the NWT were created in the western district [known as Mackenzie] and the Council was expanded to eight members, five appointed and three elected. Both Indian [now known as Dene] and Eskimo [now known as Inuit] residents of the NWT were entitled to vote in these elections. The NWT Act amendments also required Council to hold at least two sessions a year, one of them in the North.

Further amendments to the NWT Act by the federal government increased the Council's legislative and financial powers. By 1955, Council could authorize the Commissioner to make agreements with the federal government, subject to Ottawa's approval, and could use a separate NWT Revenue Account within the federal Consolidated Revenue Fund as long as it did not create a deficit. Again, this power was subject to Ottawa's approval. The amendments also allowed the Commissioner to control some public lands, created a Territorial Court, and repealed major parts of the NWT Act so that territorial ordinances could take their place.

In 1958, the Council received the power to borrow money, subject to federal approval, and in 1960, further amendments declared that general ordinances applied to Inuit and confirmed Council's power to pass game laws affecting Dene and Inuit.

A fourth elected member had been added in 1954, as Council membership rose to nine. The size remained the same until 1966, when the first electoral districts were created outside the Mackenzie. But in 1960, a significant change began within the Council's appointed membership as the first members from outside the civil service were named. Their presence began to encourage a more independent view of the nature of the Council.

The first formal appearance of an issue which was still preoccupying NWT legislators two decades later, the question of whether the North should be divided into two units, took place in 1961 and led eventually to great strides in the North's political growth.

Elected member Knut Lang of Aklavik introduced the question early in 1961, and it was brought before the House of Commons in 1962 and 1963. Two government bills which would

have created the Territories of Mackenzie and Nunassiaq died on the Order Paper when Parliament prorogued in December, 1963. Strong opposition to division had come from many Northern residents.

The year 1964 was eventful both for the Council and for the territorial government. Separate offices for the Government of the NWT were created, the position of Commissioner became a full-time appointment, and the task of building a headquarters staff ready to move North began. A year later, the naming of the Deputy Commissioner became a separate Governor-in-Council appointment and his duties were made full-time. By 1964, four of the five appointees to the nine-member Council were from the private sector; the Deputy Commissioner was the only civil servant.

Later that year, during a session in Frobisher Bay, the Council unanimously favoured a motion calling on the federal government to review the North's political development. As a result, the three-man Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories (the Carrothers Commission) was created in June, 1965. The commission's report, presented a year later, was to have significant impact on the Council's development during the next decade.

Late in 1965, the first Inuit member of Council was appointed. The following year, when the Council's elected membership was increased from four to seven as electoral districts were created in the Keewatin, High Arctic and Eastern Arctic, the first Inuit member was elected. For the first time, elected members outnumbered appointed members. In that year, the Commissioner-in-Council was given authority to set qualifications for electors and candidates, and a separate Consolidated Revenue Fund for the NWT was set up within the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The Carrothers Report recommended that Northern residents should be given a greater degree of self-government, but felt that the Northwest Territories should not be divided at that time. In 1967, the territorial government moved to the new capital of Yellowknife, as the Report had recommended. The first Dene member of Council was appointed following the 1967 election.

Legislators and leaders of native organizations meet at the Northern Leaders' Conference.

After the move to the North, Council's focus broadened to deal with issues which concerned the entire Territories, matching the increased growth and responsibilities of the territorial government. Economic, social and political development all were key concerns for the councillors, and they struggled to make sure Northern residents benefited from this growth.

In 1970, the NWT Act was amended to increase Council's elected membership to 10 from seven and decrease the appointed membership to four from five. Council's term of office was increased to four years from three, the Commissioner-in-Council was authorized to set members' indemnities and allowances, and the period in which Ottawa could disallow territorial legislation was cut from two years to one.

The Seventh Council, which included the first elected Dene member, two Inuit members (a third was elected in a 1972 by-election) and a Metis member, took office early in 1971. While its members continued to be concerned about the North's economy, they also had concerns about its political development.

Special Committees have reviewed education in the Northwest Territories, constitutional development and the question of division of the Northwest Territories. In 1982, the Assembly held a plebiscite on the question of division open to all residents who had lived in the Northwest Territories for three years, or more.

The leader of the elected Executive Committee speaks for the government and so do individual Ministers. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are no longer seated in the Assembly, although the Commissioner is seated during Committee of the Whole.

Sessions of the Assembly are much longer than formerly and at least once a year, sessions are held outside Yellowknife. There is no legislative building, so the Assembly meets in a Yellowknife hotel during its Yellowknife sittings and usually in a school auditorium when sitting in other communities.

The key issues which engage the attention of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, however, are in many ways still the same ones with which the earlier Assembly and Councils struggled.

Constitutional development still is a major concern, but the Assembly's priority is for the settlement of aboriginal claims before "provincial status" for the NWT. The Ninth Assembly's concern for aboriginal rights was demonstrated when it travelled to Ottawa in 1981 as a special 22-member committee to lobby for the restoration of aboriginal rights to the new Canadian Constitution.

Economic development, resource revenue sharing, wildlife management are all important issues for the Ninth Assembly, as they were for the previous Assembly and Councils. Energy costs and supplies, mega-projects proposed for various parts of the North, an education system which meets Northern needs, and programs to increase the use of native languages are new issues.

No political parties exist within the NWT legislature, although geography creates certain interest groupings. In the "consensus government" system, the Ministers report to and take direction from the entire Assembly and are installed at the Assembly's pleasure.

During sessions, the House normally sits from 1:00 to 6:00 p.m. Monday to Friday. Extra sittings are held if necessary, sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the evening and sometimes on Saturday.

Speaker Donald M. Stewart says farewell to delegates who attended the CPA Conference in 1982.

The Legislative Assembly offices are located in a one-storey building in Yellowknife. Offices and meeting rooms for Members are located here, as are the support staff of the Assembly. A research officer and a public affairs officer are among the support staff reporting to the Clerk and Clerk Assistant. The need for such functions is determined by the Members' Services Board.

Since 1979, the staff has formed a separate unit which is responsible exclusively to the Speaker, and the Clerk has been classed at the Deputy Minister level. For many years, the Clerk had been responsible to the federal civil servant in charge of Northern administration, then to the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner. Between 1975 and 1979, the Clerk and his staff had looked to the Speaker for direction during sessions, but reported to the Commissioner between sessions. This evolution is yet another mark of the way in which the Legislative Assembly is becoming independent and self-sufficient.

Worried by a burgeoning federal bureaucracy which was not accountable to the electorate, the Council began asking the federal government to take another look at development in the Northwest Territories. Aware that the council did not have the power it needed to discharge its responsibilities properly, its members felt the need for more power.

The first fully-elected Council since 1905 took office in 1975. This Council had the power to elect its own Speaker and to name two elected members to the Executive Committee (a third was added a year later). Choosing to entitle the Executive Committee members "Ministers" and the Council "the Legislative Assembly", this Council began the process of becoming master in its own House.

Developments Since 1975

The Eighth Assembly continued the tradition of Standing Committees created in 1970 (Finance, Legislation, Rules and Indemnities) and created special committees on such questions as Constitutional Development, which produced papers outlining Council's views on "Priorities for the North" and the "Position of the Legislative Assembly on Constitutional Development in the Northwest Territories". Simultaneous translation of Inuktitut and English was introduced to the House, allowing Inuit members to participate fully in the proceedings, and the Council continued to hold sessions outside Yellowknife. Although the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner were still seated in the House, their role began to diminish as elected Ministers began to speak for the government.

The Assembly realized that it was a "true legislative body with exclusive authority to legislate within those areas of responsibility given to it by statute" which were substantially those enjoyed by the provinces, although the federal government retained control over natural resources. The Assembly, however, had limited financial powers: it was required to approve the territorial budget, but it could not make changes in the spending priorities and decisions.

Concerned about both economic and constitutional development, the Assembly often found its initiatives vetoed by the federal government. The Assembly wanted to hold public hearings in Mackenzie Valley communities to discuss the proposed natural gas pipeline; the federal government named the "Berger Inquiry" to do that. The Assembly wanted to carry out its own public review of the status of political, social and economic development in the North, a review which had been recommended by the Carrothers Commission; the Prime Minister named a Special Representative to study constitutional development.

Work done by the Eighth Assembly paved the way for an amendment to the NWT Act which allowed the Commissioner-in-Council to set the Assembly's membership between 15 and 25. An Electoral Boundaries Commission recommended the creation of 22 constituencies, and members were returned from these areas in the general election of October, 1979.

The election of the Ninth Assembly proved to be an even more historic event than that of its predecessor. Native residents of the Northwest Territories held a majority of seats, and many of them had close connections with the native organizations negotiating land claim or aboriginal rights settlements with the federal government.

Five of the members were chosen to sit on the Executive Commitee, and one of those members was chosen as the spokesman for the elected executive members, becoming in effect the government leader. The five (later expanded to seven) were responsible for specific departments; Health and Social Services, Justice and Public Services, Government Services, Education, Energy and Renwable Resources, Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development, and Economic Development. In 1980, the first territorial Finance Minister was named, indicating the important role the Assembly was playing in setting and reviewing government spending priorities.

The Standing Committee on Finance reviews the budget each year and reports to the Assembly on it. Priorities for spending are set by the Assembly and are followed by the government. Other Standing Committees review Legislation and rights and privileges of members and a Members' Services Board has been established.

Covers and Dividers

Cover: Northern furs, crafts and art now decorate the NWT Legislative Assembly. **Page 7:** Inuit drummers and dancers open the Frobisher Bay session in October, 1980. **Page 17:** MLA's lobby in Ottawa to have aboriginal rights restored to the Canadian Constitution. **Page 27:** Northern residents vote on division of the NWT in April, 1982. **Page 45:** The Public Accounts Committee views Financial Information System terminals. **Page 53:** Officers of the House wear stoles designed by Native Women's Association. **Page 61:** Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker with the 4th NWT Council in Fort Simpson in July, 1961.

Photo Acknowledgements

John Benson: Cover Background, Divider Background; Rosemary Cairns: 5, 36, 37, 38, 66; Tessa MacIntosh: Cover, 1, 12, 24, 25, 32, 34, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 53; Aimo Nookiguak: 7; Lee Selleck: 27, 41, 42; Bob Wilson: 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20, 29, 30, 31, 40, 60, 64; National Film Board, Canada: 61; Dominion-Wide Photographs: 62.

Editor: Rosemary Cairns
Design: Rodd Raycroft
Production: Inkit

August 1983
ISBN 0-7708-5808

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL